APRIL.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

CONTAINING

The Postal Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies' Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Coach, Train and Camel Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern and Western India, &c.

WITH A MAP OF INDIA.

BOMBAY:

Printed and Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,601—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1889.

CUTLER, PALMER'S CLARETS.

As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

Qts.	pts.		Qts.
12-6	7-0	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	14-0
24-0	12-0		
18-0	13-6	Dinner—St. Julien, La Rose and Palmer	24-0
24-0	12-0		
24-0	12-0	After Dinner—Chateau Rousan, Leoville	24-0
12-0	7-0		

"C. P. & Co's stock and selection of Clarets are the largest, and rank as the finest in India."

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1889. Friday.
BL	GANGES.....	3206	800	T. J. Alderton....	3rd May
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheil ..	10th "
BL	PENINSULAR.	5500	1000	J. Orman	17th "
					Tuesday.
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne..	21st "
BL	CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	28th "
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheil	4th June.
BL	PESHAWUR	3979		L. H. Moon.....	11th "
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne..	18th "
BL	SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester..	25th "
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheil ..	2nd July
BL	ORIENTAL ...	5503	1000	E. Stewart	9th "
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne..	16th "
BL	CORUMANDEL	4499	800	L. Reeves	23rd "
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheil	30th "

The steamers marked BL proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London-direct.

In addition to the above, the following special steamers will be despatched to London, calling at Marseilles and Gibraltar, if sufficient inducement is advisable.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On or about 1889.
BOKHARA	3955	500	W. J. Webber	30th Apr.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On or about 1889.
ROHILLA.....	3511	600	M. de Horne.....	9th May.
COROMANDEL....	4499	800	L. Reeves	23rd "

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan direct, every fortnight.

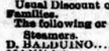
For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 24th April, 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wines.

Passengers heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Steamboxes.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
D. BALDUINO....	5,000	800	10th May '89.	10th June1889.
MANILLA	5,000	800	1st June '89.	1st July "
R. RUBATTINO ...	5,000	800	20th June '89.	20th July "
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th July '89.	10th Aug. "

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK (including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BISAGNO.....On the 7th May, 1889.	

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Seacon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 22, 1889.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR....	C. Bechtinger..	4,600	650	5th May.
†AMPHITRITE..	L. Lemosich ..	4,600	650	25th May.
POSEIDON	S. Mersa.....	4,600	650	5th June.

† This steamer will not call at Brindisi.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI .....Rs.	300	Rs. 200	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI...Rs.	800	Rs. 180.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAMER TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
PANDORA .....G	Costanzo ...	3,500	550	10th May.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowa, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
ELEKTRA.....G.	Mariani	4,200	600	11th May.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Seacon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 9th April, 1889.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
WERNETH HALL...	T. H. S. Millard.	4,100	500	15th May.
MERTON HALL	T. Hughes	4,100	500	15th June.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade, and carry both Surgeon and Stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the Engines.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 22nd February, 1889.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO GENOA.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
ASIA	Wm. Russell..	3550	48.	1st May 1889.

(Books to London, Overland from Genoa).

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

ROUMANIA ...C.	Hillcoat	3337	480	20th May.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison...	3317	480	20th June.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and as every comfort for First-Class Passengers.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 28th March, 1889.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE favourite Passenger Steamer "CITY of CARTHAGE," 2930 Tons, Captain J. SWAN, will SAIL from Bombay for LIVERPOOL on or about the 1st May. This steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, two berth Cabins (on deck) Baths, Punkahs and every comfort for first-class passengers. No others. Crew entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & CO.,
Agents.

CLAN LINE STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

THE Splendid Passenger Steamer "CLAN SINCLAIR" will sail for LIVERPOOL DIRECT on or about the 4th proximo.

The Saloons and State Rooms are all on the Upper Deck, and are fitted with every requisite for Comfort. Separate Music and Smoking Rooms. Surgeon and Stewardess carried. For particulars as to rates of passages, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 22nd April, 1889.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO GENOA AND MARSEILLES.

S. S. ASIA, 3,550 tons, Captain W. RUSSELL, sailing 1st May. The above steamer will sail punctually as above. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess and has every comfort for first-class passengers. Fares very moderate. Books through to London (overland from Genoa).

Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

Bombay, 24th April, 1889.

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP & RAILWAY COMPANIES.

FULL information as to this route from Hongkong to Canada, America, and Europe, may be obtained from the Undersigned who have been appointed Sub-Agents in Bombay, and will quote rates for Passage and Freight.

EWART LATHAM, & Co.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONFESSIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGH MACKAY. Under the seal of secrecy. Only 4s. pence. OUR PROVINCIAL LETTER. 2R. 8 bound. Rs. 5; 2s. 10s. 6d. each.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 1st May, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie *en route*, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m., on 28th April, after arrival of Outward English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 2nd May, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on or about MONDAY, 13th May, at 3 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 10th May.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 27th April.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 23th April, 1889. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.

Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports.

Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c.

Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta : 11, Old Court-House Street.

CHEAP PASSAGES HOMEWARD ! 1888-9.

PASSAGES engaged by the P. AND O. AND ALL OTHER LINERS, at exceptional rates, and BERTHS secured.

PASSAGES to selected Non-Liners, with and without Doctor and Stewardess, to Continent and England, from Rs. 300.

NO COMMISSION charged for arranging Passages.

REGISTER for BOOKING in advance, always kept.

RAIL TICKETS, COUPONS, and PULLMAN CAR BERTHS, arranged for promptly.

DRAFTS, CIRCULAR NOTES, SOVEREIGNS given at the best rates.

PACKAGES of any size, shape or weight, forwarded to any part or place in the world.

GUIDES, Military, Civil, Domestic, Medical, of every description, supplied cheaply.

INSURANCE effected at reasonable rates.

WILLIAM, WATSON, AND CO.,

Agents for the STANDARD LIFE AND ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICES,

28, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.

Albert Building, Bombay.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.

KHANDALLA HOTEL, Khandalla, and K. IGUTPURI HOTEL, Igutpuri.

These HOTELS are splendidly situated, and within easy distance from Railway Stations. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.—Apply to

NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS,
Khandalla and Igutpuri.

HURJEEMULL & Co.,
INDIAN JEWELLERS.

DEALERS in Diamond, Gold and Silver Jewellery, Shawls, Silks, Curiosities, Embroidery Work, Rampore Chudders, &c., &c.

Inspection invited. Price-lists free by post.

Address :—Rampart Row and Meadow Street, Bombay.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

PACKAGES for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

SHIPPING.—GOODS, PACKAGES and BAGGAGE shipped and INSURANCE effected when requested.

FICHU BROOCHES.

LIGHT, delicate, and playful variations in PINS, HEARTS, and DARTS TRANSFIXED INSECTS, ARROWS, HORSE-SHOES, FLOWERS, a long succession of quaint adaptations from which an acceptable present can be selected

MARCKS AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM, and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway tation Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in Indian Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of t eir announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charge in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road Fort.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SILVER-MOUNTED SCENT OR TOILET BOTTLES.

Silver-Mounted SCENT BOTTLES, Richly Cut, Hobnail Pattern.
Rs. 20 and Rs. 30 each.

The "PRINCESS," a very Richly Cut, Glass Scent Bottle, with Handsome Chased Silver Top.
Rs. 33.

SILVER SALTS BOTTLES,
SILVER SCENT BOTTLES,
SILVER MOUNTED TOILET BOTTLES,
&c., &c.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

LAMP SHADES.

A CHOICE SELECTION of SILK and LACE LAMP SHADES in the following Colours :—
Crimson, Primrose and Terra Cotta.
Rs. 8 each.

FANCY PAPER LAMP SHADES, in all the Newest Designs.
From Re. 1-4 to Rs. 4.

FANCY PAPER LAMP SHADES, with Silk Fringes.
Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 5.

N.B.—All the above Shades are specially made to fit Hink's Punkah-proof Lamps.

CARRIAGE LAMPS,
TABLE LAMPS,
BICYCLE LAMPS,
&c. &c. &c.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MONA THE FAR-FAMED ORIGINAL
THE CHOICE OF PERFUMES BOUQUET
DELICATE, REFRESHING, AND PERMANENT.

YIELDS THE VERY—Bottle, Re. 1-8.
SOULS OF FLOWERS. 3, for Rs. 4.

HOAR & CO., BOMBAY.

GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE.

The Finest Tea in the World, Rs. 3-8 per lb.

PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.,
Agents for the Holta Tea Company, Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
Teas of every kind and price in stock.

! RS. 10 ONLY !

HANDSOME GOLD RINGS,

SET with a SINGLE DIAMOND, (Manufactured in England) in the Highest Style of Art. These Stones for LUSTRE and BEAUTY, EQUAL THE FINEST GEMS, and it is only by known Tests that they can be detected as not being real equal in appearance to a £25 Ring.

RS. 10 ONLY.

ALEXANDER ANDERSON & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS, CALCUTTA.

NEILGHERRY TEAS.

KODANAAD ESTATES.

MR. NEUBERG begs to announce that he has been appointed Sole Agent in Bombay for the above TEAS, and is instructed to offer them at the following prices, which will be found to be considerably under former quotations for the same brands :—

TRADE MARK.

K. T. E. (in a triangle).

Awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas and first-class certificates. Over 20,000 lb. packets sold in Madras, in 6 months.

Orange Pekoe.....	Re.	1	8	0 per lb.
Pekoe.....	"	1	4	0 "
Pekoe Souchong...	"	1	0	0 "
Souchong.....	"	0	14	0 "
Mixture (Congou).	"	0	9	6 "

J. NEUBERG—BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE
FOR
OUTGOING PASSENGERS
TO EUROPE.

PRESENTS FOR SENDING
TO ENGLAND.

TIPARA JAM, OR THE INDIAN GOOSEBERRY.
MANGO PRESERVES, DRY GINGER.
RIPE MANGO FOR DESSERT.
MANGO FRUIT FOR TART.
GOWAVER CHEESE AND GOWAVER JELLY.
MANGO MARMALADE.
CHUTNEYS AND CURRY POWDER.
AT
FRAMJEE NOWROJEE,
NO. 9, FORBES STREET,
OLDEST DEPOT
OF INDIAN CONDIMENTS
AND PRESERVES.

DESIGNS ESTIMATES HEAD & SONS, TO ORDER AND REPAIRS
COACH-BUILDERS.

LONDON, Gloucester Road, Steam Works, CHERTSEY.
Queen's Road BOMBAY, Opposite Churney Road Crossing.

The only practical European Carriage-builder in Bombay.

English-made Carriages in Stock at exceptionally low rates.

BREADALBANE
CREAM SCOTCH WHISKY
£10,000 GIVEN AWAY TO BUYERS OF A BOTTLE,
Shipped by Alex. Ferguson and Co., Glasgow.
Particulars from all Wine Merchants, Storekeepers, and Spirit Dealers.
Wholesale Agents : F. FISCHER & Co., Bombay.

GREATEST IMPROVEMENT IN ELECTRICITY !
GASSNER DRY CELL.

WE have acquired the MONOPOLY for India of this New and Unequalled Battery.

Important to Telegraphs, Telephones, Railways, Steamship Companies, Government Field Telegraphy, and All Users of Electric Bells, Telephones, Medical Batteries, &c.

No Chemicals ! No Liquids !
No Drying ! No Corroding ! No Creeping !
No Glass ! Nor Porous Cell ! No Smell !
Always Ready for Immediate Use !
Can be used in Any Position !
No Technical Knowledge required !
Twice the Power of a Leclanché !
If cut in two Each Piece will ring a Bell ! !
Cells supplied to the General Post Office, London, in 1886, are still in use.

F. FISCHER & CO.,
Sole Importers.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, LIMITED,

EDISON—BRUSH—GRAMME—JABLOCHKOFF.

ESTIMATES given for Electric Lighting of Towns, Clubs, Palaces, &c., on the Newest Systems. Material always in stock. Prices greatly reduced.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, Rs. 24 for 6 months, Rs. 12 for 3 months. Rs. 4 per month, in advance postage extra.

TREACHER'S
HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY
Rs. 24 per doz.

Has met with Great Approval.
Many Testimonials have been received as to its Superior Quality.
It is now supplied to a Large Number of Messes and Clubs.
The production of one of the Oldest and Largest Distilleries in the Highlands.
Has a Fine, Full, Mellow Flavour, and an Agreeable Odour.
The Whisky for Connoisseurs.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

BEG to call attention to their shipments of pure and excellent Whiskies and Cognacs—their own as well as their friends who consign to their care.

There is much RUBBISH sent to the Indian Market that is positively deleterious to health. Select known Brands such as

Carlton Whisky, 11 years old .....at Rs.	41	0	Our Old "4 star" Cognac .....Rs. 41 0
Napier Johnstone ..... "	28	8	" 3 " " ..... " 36 0
Glenlivet, at Market Rates.			" less old 2 " " ..... " 33 0
Our own particular Blend of Scotch Whisky ..... "	26	0	" young 1 " " ..... " 30 0
Our own particular Blend of Irish Whisky "	26	0	Dubois Lizee & Co. ..... Prices on application.
Glentromie ..... "	23	8	Louis Bechade & Co. .....

We have some of the above described in Wood to sell in Gallon Jars.

We have also cheaper and younger qualities of both Spirits, but the foregoing are specially good.

TABLE LAMPS Tasteful Novelties. PHILLIPS & Co., Limited, Bombay & Poona.

PILSENER BEER

KAISER BREWERY

BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the labe without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE COMRIGAR, SUB-AGENT.

Up-country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and discount to the Trade.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL

TWO MINUTES FROM APOLLO BUNDER,

FORT, BOMBAY.

THE only Hotel in Bombay which has English IRON BEDSTEADS with SPRING MATTRESSES.

Fine views of Bombay's celebrated harbour with full access to sea-breeze.

TARIFF, Rs. 5 per day.

INVALID'S PORT.

OF ALL RETAILERS. OF ALL RETAILERS.

CERTIFICATE.

LONDON, 13th February, 1888.

I hereby certify that I have carefully examined two bottles of "CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S INVALID'S PORT," and am of opinion that the Wine is free from adulteration and is a good sound wholesome Port.

(Sd.) CHARLES E. CASSAL, F.I.C., F.C.S.,
Member of the Society of Public Analysts and of the Council of the Sanitary Institute.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA.

Is the only preparation recognised by the Faculty as a wonderful Purifier of the Human Blood.

Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body, Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will, by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.

It is ascended on *reliable* authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.

"We recommend your RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA."—MEDICAL REVIEW.

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—SIR R. MARTIN.

The late Lord Clyde, writing for WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, says, "I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts, from anxiety and fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

CAUTION—See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark, AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE.

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, LONDON, W.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

CARD CLOTHING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

SAMUEL LAW AND SONS LIMITED

MOORLAND AND ROUND HILL MILLS,
CLECKHEATON, ENGLAND.

ESTABLISHED 1816. INCORPORATED 1888.

MANUFACTURERS OF

CARD CLOTHING FOR CARDING COTTON. | CARD CLOTHING FOR CARDING WORSTED.
CARD CLOTHING FOR CARDING WOOL. | CARD CLOTHING FOR CARDING SILK.

And other Fibrous Materials.

Makers of Ground Needle Pointed Card Clothing, with Hardened and Tempered Cast Steel Wire under Law's Patent (Patent confirmed by Special Act of Parliament) producing wire of uniform temper and perfectly free from scale. Patentees and Manufacturers of Patent Rolled and Compressed Double Convex Wire, Angular, Flat, Round and Flat, and ordinary Round Wire Cards; also makers of every description of India Rubber, Cotton, Woollen, and Felt Card Cloths.

Cast Steel, Mild Steel, Iron, Brass and Copper Wire Drawers.

The largest Makers of Card Clothing in the World.

Samples, Prices and Testimonials on application.

WE have pleasure in calling particular attention to our new MEDICAL PRODUCTS, which in Europe and America have already obtained a lasting place in Therapy, and are acknowledged by all authorities as of the utmost importance in Pharmacy.

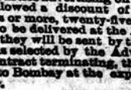
"SULPHONAL-BAYER."

The New Hypnotic, free from all after effects, causing a quiet refreshing sleep, and not acting narcotically.

$C_7 H_{16} S_2 O_4$

"PHENACETIN-BAYER."

The new Antipyretic and Antineuralgic. A most valuable remedy against Fever, Headache, Whooping Cough, Joint Rheumatism, Sunstroke, etc., etc.



Both products can be obtained in original packing in 1 oz. and ½ oz. bottles from Messrs. KEMP and Co., Ld.; Messrs. TREACHER and Co., Ld.; Messrs. PHILLIPS and Co., Ld.; Messrs. THOMSON and TAYLOR, or of any wholesale druggist.

Pamphlets will shortly arrive and will be posted to all Physicians and Surgeons.

FARBENFABRIKEN VORMALS FRIEDR., BAYER & Co.

MARCKS AND COMPANY'S

FIFTEEN RUPEES "POPULAR." WATCH

POST FREE.

THE CHEAPEST GENUINE WATCH EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

GUARANTEED a good Time-keeper, lasting many years, quick winding keyless action, setting hands from outside the case, jewelled in six holes, well-finished throughout, enamelled Dial, seconds hand, Crystal Glass front, in stout Nickelled Silver case, which always wears bright.

ADVANTAGES OF THE "POPULAR" WATCH OVER TOY WATCHES.

It has a seconds hand. It is jewelled in six holes. It has an enamelled dial (instead of paper). It does not require a machine to wind it. It has a hinged back-opening showing the movements under a glass dome. The hands are set from outside just as in more expensive Gold and Silver Watches.

THERE IS NOTHING CHEAP ABOUT THE WATCH EXCEPT THE PRICE.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LIMITED.

ELLWOOD'S PATENT SUN HATS AND HELMETS.
ANDRE'S AND CHRISTY'S DOUBLE TERAI HATS.
HAWKE'S REGULATION DOE HELMETS.
EFFECTIVE AGAINST THE SUN.
SPECIAL VENTILATION.
MODERATE IN PRICE.
SUPERIOR QUALITY.
BECOMING SHAPES.
FOR
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

CIVIL AND MILITARY OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

PIANOFORTES

SOUNDY AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

THE BIJOU PIANO, solid Walnut case, overstrung scale, 3 unisons, 7 octaves, brass plate over pin plank, solid iron frame, thoroughly bolted, screwed and secured in every way ..... Rs. 450

THE BOUDOIR PIANO, solid Walnut case, complete iron frame, overstrung scale, brass plate over pin plank, 7 octaves, metal action frame ..... " 550

THE "UPRIGHT GRAND COTTAGE," solid Walnut case, extended ends, overstrung scale, solid iron frame, 7 octaves, metal Pin Plate, Steinway action on metal standards. Handsome Ormolu shell handles and sconces, carved Trusses.
THE FINEST UPRIGHT GRAND IMPORTED ..... " 675

SOLID DARK WALNUT GRAND SQUARE, complete iron frame extending over pin block, straight scale, long American dampers, 7 octaves ..... " 675

SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, overstrung scale, solid, complete, bronzed iron frame, extending over pin plank and bridge, Agraffe treble, American dampers, 7 octaves ..... " 775

THE SCHIEDMAYER SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, with overstrung bass, made upon scientific principles, solid iron frame, with two pedals ..... " 875

THE MIGNON GRAND, by Schiedmayer of Stuttgart, in solid Mahogany ebonized case, with nickel corner plates and mountings, complete iron frame—the most perfect Grand made..... " 1,550

THE "COLLAR AND COLLARD" SHORT IRON GRAND, in solid Walnut, or Ebonized and old, solid iron frame, 7 octaves, registered keyboard ..... " 1,250

ILLUSTRATIONS OF EACH INSTRUMENT CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION

SOUNDY AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

WORTH KNOWING.

ONE of the finest Wines shipped to India is BINET FILS DRY ELITE CHAMPAGNE of 1884 Vintage. Price Rs. 66 cash. All Mess Presidents and Good Judges should try a Sample and compare the Wine with that of other First Class Shippers.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Neuralgitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 4, 1886, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon he widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessee, Director & Sole Proprietor ..... MR. H. STANLEY.
HARRY STANLEY'S OPERA COMPANY.
TO-NIGHT,
FRIDAY,
LAST NIGHT OF
BALFE'S BOHEMIAN GIRL.

SATURDAY, 27,
FIRST PRODUCTION IN BOMBAY OF
LA PERICHOLE.

LA PERICHOLE ..... MISS GRACIE PLAISTED.
PIQUILLO ..... MR. CHARLES HARDING.
ORCHESTRA UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
Mr. G. T. TRIMNELL.

PRICES AS USUAL.
Box Office at SOUNDY'S Music Warehouse.
OVERTURE AT 9 P. M.

BOMBAY TO LONDON DIRECT.

THE well-known passenger steamer DAMASCUS, 3,700 tons, of the Aberdeen Line, is due in Bombay shortly, and will leave for London about the middle of May.

The steamer is filled throughout with electric light and has splendid accommodation for First-class Passengers.

Applications for passages can be registered and berths will be allotted on steamer's arrival, when particulars as to sailing date, &c., will be advertised. For particulars as to passage-money, &c. apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Forbes Street, Bombay.

SALVATION ARMY.
GAIETY THEATRE.
A GREAT MEMORIAL SERVICE
Will be Conducted on
SUNDAY NIGHT NEXT,
APRIL 28TH, AT 8 P.M.,
BY
COMMISSIONER BOOTH-TUCKER.
Reserved Seats.—FOUR ANNAS.
ADMISSION FREE.

TO LET.—A Well-Furnished BUNGALOW on Mount Pleasant, Malabar Hill, for Six Months from Middle of May next. Rent Extremely Moderate. For further particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.
Horaby Row.

EVERLASTING INKSTAND.
NO INK REQUIRED FOR MANY YEARS ! !

EXCELLENT INK, ready for use, will be instantly obtained by puoring water in the Inkstand.

Annas 8 each.
Rs. 5-8 per Dozen.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

GOLD, OPEN AND DOUBLE CASE WATCHES.

JAS. McCABE, ROYAL EXCHANGE.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
37, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.
Established 1847.

BASEL "MISSION" (BALMATHA) BEST DAMASK TABLE CLOTH, 9 by 9 ; and 1 Doz. NAPKINS, 24 by 24, to match, will cost Rs. 15 only. The Choicest Patterns are Star, Ivy Leaves, and Creepers.

Can be had from the DEPOT, No. 27, Hummum Street.

THE ALEXANDRA NATIVE GIRLS' ENGLISH INSTITUTION.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Institution will be held at the School Room Albert Hall, Esplanade, on SATURDAY, the 4th May next, at 5-15 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Report, passing the Audited Accounts made up to 31st March 1889, and appointing additional Directors.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JEMSETJEE CURSETJEE CAMA,
Honorary Secretary.
Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution.
Bombay, 27th April, 1889.

CASHIER AND HEAD PAY-CLERK.

CASHIER and HEAD PAY-CLERK REQUIRED for the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. Salary Rs. 150 per mensem and such travelling allowance as he may be entitled to under the rules in force for the time being.

Applications from persons not having previous Railway Experience will not be attended to.

The Selected Candidate will be required before taking up the appointment to deposit security of Rs. 10,000 in Government Paper, and to sign the usual agreement bond in force on State Railways. He must also join his appointment at Nagpur at his own expense.

Applications should be submitted to the Undersigned, together with Copies of Testimonials which will not be returned.

A. T. GOODFELLOW,
Joint Auditor, Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

NOTICE.

AN AUCTION SALE will be held at the Fort Custom House, on FRIDAY, the 3rd May, 1889, of Unclaimed and Confiscated Goods consisting of 25 cases Matches, 24 cases Gin DU & LK, cases Candles, Empty Boxes, Casks and Drums, cases Window Glass, Wines and Spirits in Bottles and in Wood, 9 cases Champagne, Grain Sweepings, Bundles and Bars Iron, Scantlings, Glassware, 75 drums Methylated Spirits, Rock Chairs, made up Clothing, Bottled Beer, Playing Marbles, Imitation Pearls, Slates Spelter, pints, half-pints Plated Mugs, Watercolour Paintings, Clothing, Medicine, Toilet Powders and Pomades, Mining Tools, Hardware, Rectified Spirits, Scouring Soap, 20 cases Sulphuric Acid, Sewing Machines, 1 cart Horse and Cart, Medicine, Rules, Gunnies, 3 cases Fireworks, 92 feet of Wooden Railing 9 feet high, Sample Patterns and miscellaneous other articles.

The Sale will commence at 1 p. m. A deposit of 25 per cent. to be paid when the lots are knocked down and the goods to be cleared within one week from the day of sale, failing which the deposit will be forfeited. Further conditions will be made known at the time of sale.

H. W. J. BAGNELL,
Collector of Land Revenue, Customs, and Opium.
Bombay, Custom House, 24th April, 1889.

NOTICE.

THE FRAMJEE PETIT SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 6, Hornby Row, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 7th May, 1889, at 4 p.m., to transact the following business :—

1. To Receive and Adopt the Directors' Report for the year 31st December 1888 and the Auditors' Balance-Sheets and Profit and Loss Accounts for the Two Half-years ended respectively the 30th June and 31st December, 1888.
2. To Declare a Dividend.
3. To Appoint Directors in place of those that are retiring but are Eligible for re-election.
4. To Appoint 2 Auditors for the Current Year and to Fix their remunerations.
5. To Transact any other business that may be brought before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. M. PETIT SONS & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 27th April, 1889.

NOTICE is hereby given that ESMERALDA MARCELINA DE MONTE has contracted to sell to SHA KHOOSHALDASS NANJEE and SHA HURJEEVUN NANJEE, all that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground situate lying and being on the west side of Cavel Street, within the Sub-District of Bombay, without the Fort of Bombay, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, and containing by admeasurement 374 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows *i.e.*, on or towards the north partly by a passage on the other side whereof is situate the property of Peerosha Munchierjee, partly by the property of the said Peerosha Munchierjee, and partly by the property of Ramjee Mahadowjee, on or towards the south partly by a passage, on the other side whereof are situate the properties of Charles Cooke and John Joseph Cordeiro, and partly by the property of the said John Joseph Cordeiro, on or towards the east partly by the said Cavel Street and partly by the property of Valloo Luxmon, and on or towards the west by a sweeper's passage, on the other side whereof is situate the property of Jeejeebhoy Beramjee, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 113, by the Collector of Assessment under No. 671 and by the Fazendar under No. 27 on his Plan, and all which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Esmeralda Marcelina De Monte. All persons having any claim or demand on the said property or any part thereof by way of mortgage, inheritance, gift, lease, or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to me at my Office, No. 41, Meadow Street within the Fort within 14 days from the date hereof, fotherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same (if any) will be considered as null and void.—Dated this 26th day of April, 1889.

KHUNDERAO MOROJI.
Attorney for the Purchasers.

NOW READY.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1889.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5 ; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1889 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay.
Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co.,
Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 5 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

LADIES' SADDLE and BRIDLE, Second-Hand, WANTED.—State Lowest Price. "J. J.," care of this office.

CEYLON TEA.—As used at the Byculla Club, Bombay Club, Yacht Club, and the Club of Western India, Poona.—Sample tins of 4 lbs. each, obtainable at the offices of PHIPSON & Co.

TEA DUSTS of Unequalled Excellence, GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE DUST, PEKOE DUST, and PEKOE SOUCHONG and CONGOU DUSTS at Annas 11, 10 and 8 per lb. respectively.—MORTON MAJU & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

SINGING LESSONS by a Lady. For Terms and Particulars apply to "V. N. A.," SOUNDY & Co.

WASHING SILK TIES.—A rich assortment White Cream and neat light Patterns, Cool and Fashionable, Rs. 2,—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

REPORTER.—WANTED IMMEDIATELY a fully qualified SHORTHAND REPORTER. Apply, stating qualifications, giving references and salary required, to "REPORTER," care of this office.

WATERBURY WATCHES FOR THE WRIST.—The New, Small, Short Wind, Ladies' Watch is the Best and Cheapest. Complete, with Strap, for Rs. 16.

UP-COUNTRY RESIDENTS should not fail to give a call at Our Establishment in Hornby Row, Fort, when in Bombay, as our Cheap Prices for this Quality we supply will amply satisfy them.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

TEA.—Kaiser-i-Hind brand of Teas should be drunk by every one who wishes to enjoy a cup of really good tea.—CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.
W. J. ESSAI.

CLEARANCE SALE of Tasmania Jams at 4 annas per Tin, Stewing Prunes 4 annas per lb., and many other goods.—CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld., Fort, Bombay, W. J. ESSAI.

TOBACCO.—Cheroots, Cigars and Cigarettes, the choicest brands at the lowest rates.—CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld., Fort, Bombay, W. J. ESSAI.

SACCONE'S Gibraltar Sherry.—Just received a further supply.—CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld., Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, W. J. ESSAI.

AN ENGLISH GENTLEMAN desires COMFORTABLE HOME with private English Family residing in or near the Fort. SHARPLES, care of this paper.

KANGRA VALLEY TEA DUST.—Our Orange Pekoe Dust Ans. 12, Pekoe Dust Ans. 11, Souchong Dust Ans. 10, Mixed Dust Ans. 9 and Tea Dust Ans. 8 per lb. These are acknowledged by thousands to be the Best and Cheapest ever offered to the public.—DANTRA & Co., Tea Merchants, 34, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

PRINCES.—Astronomers and others interested in or desirous of purchasing Astronomical Instruments have now an opportunity of viewing one of the finest and largest Astronomical Telescopes ever brought to India at Messrs. C. JOST and Co.'s Electrical and Optical Works, 16 and 18 Church Gate, Bombay, for a short time only as Instrument has to be delivered to purchaser.

TO LET, Airy Offices, Shops, and Residence in Apollo Street, opposite the old Secretariat. Apply to FRAMJEE COWASJEE MARKUR, Cumballa Hill, Bombay.

WANTED.—First and Second ENGINEERS, well qualified for steamers. Apply to Messrs. ABDUL LUTIFF BALADINA & Co., Church Gate Street, Office No. 68.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.—Schiedmayer and Soehne's Grand Square PIANOFORTE, nearly new, FOR SALE. Price Rs. 500. Enquire at Mr. J. M. LOBO'S Lithg. Press, Fort.

WANTED.—TWELVE BOYS for the Choir of St. Nicholas Church. Apply to Rev. H. D. BERESFORD, S. John's House. Umarkhadi.

OPEN TO ENGAGEMENT.—A European Elderly Man as General Servant, Steward or Coachman to any Lady or Gentleman or Native Prince. Can speak Two Native Languages fluently, and bear good references. Apply to "D.," care of this paper.

BILLIARD CHALK. As. 2 per doz. ; Tips, 100, Rs. 1-4 ; Cues from Rs. 1-12 ; Cement, Wafers, and Spots, As. 8 per packet. Balls, real ivory, per set, Rs. 30. Other requisites, very cheap.—D. B. MODY, 29, Apollo, Street.

COOK'S STEAM LAUNCH RUNS to ELEPHANTA at frequent intervals. It has been specially fitted up for Picnics, and is available for private parties.—Apply to THOS. COOK and SON.

LANOWLEE HOTEL OPENED for SEASON VISITORS. Charges Rs. 3 per day per head.—SHAPOORJEE BOMANJEE IRANEE Proprietor, Lanowlee Hotel.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, Bombay. Terms per diem, Rs. 4. Breakfast and Tiffin, Re. 1 each ; Dinner, Rs. 2.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a First-Class Upper-storeyed Hotel, in Poona. It is most centrally situated and affords all the Comforts of a Home. Rooms bright and airy. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. TERMS MODERATE.

ROOMS WITHOUT BOARD TO BE LET, at the Adelphi Hotel, Byculla. Apply to MANAGER, Apollo Hotel.

TO BE SOLD.—Furnished STONE HOUSE, Louisa Point, Matheran. Apply at the Advocate-General's Office, High Court.

TO LET.—The Cool and Comfortable Upper-storied BUNGALOW at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, since and now in the occupation of Mr. C. F. Nicholson, Solicitor. Possession on 1st May 1889. For particulars, apply to MOHOMEDALLY ADAMJEE PEERBHOY, No. 10, Old Imambara.

TO BE LET.—For 6 Months, a completely furnished BUNGALOW (including Piano) at Breach Candy, suitable for a small Family, from 1st or 10th May next. Rent Rs. 175 per month. May be inspected from 6 to 7 p.m. Apply to Mr. C. MARCKS direct, or to Mr. E. W. FLOWER, House Agent.

TO LET.—A Well Situated and Well Furnished BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill. For particulars, apply to "X. Y. Z.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

PEARSE'S MACHINE-MADE BREAD as supplied to Government House. Please send orders to 7, CHURCH GATE STREET.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY, and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1889. Cloth bound, Rs. 5, postage, 4 annas.

POLO BITTERS.—The latest Fashionable BITTERS, Aromatic and Stimulating. Bombay Agents.—PHIPSON and Co.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co.—Teakwood and Blackwood Plain and Inlaid Furniture of English and Indian Designs made to Order.—Chuckla, No. 6.

EXCHANGE.—A Captain, British Infantry, Bengal, wishes to exchange into Madras or Bombay. Apply to "No. 100," care of this office.

ATKINSON'S SCENT, 13 sorts, Rs. 1-10 per 2 oz. bottle, Rs. 19 per dozen. Other makers cheap rate, extra sublime Salad Oil, Annas 4 per bottle. —WRIGHT & Co., Mint Road, Fort.

PERFUMERY.—Lubins, Piesse and Lubins, Smith and Nephew Atkinson, Landburg, Rieger, Brentenburg, Violet, Pireaud's, &c., &c., Soaps of different kinds, Hair, Nail, Tooth, and Shaving Brushes-Combs, &c., &c.—MORENAS & Co., 15, Medows Street.

CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints on a slab 8½ inches by 6 inches. Very useful for printing circulars, etc. Price, Rs. 15. To be had at the *Gazette* Office.

PATRINOS ! ! ! Just unpacked, a fresh Consignment of the celebrated N. Patrinos Original Egyptian CIGARETTES, at Rs. 4 and Rs. 3 per tin box of 100.—D. MACROPOLO, Medow Street, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA, or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A Second-hand DOUBLE ROYAL MACHINE, of Connisbee's Improved Mains, Patent, by Harrild and Sons, London, in good working order, prints a forme of matter 40 by 27, size of table, inside bearers 46 by 37 inches.—Apply to "Z," care of this paper.

JUST opened a Fine Selection of Fancy Serge Coating, Fancy Angolas, Black and Brown Felt Hats, Tweed Hats and Caps, &c., prices most moderate.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., Tailors and General Outfitters, 16, Meadows Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO-PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of Rollers, complete. Steam or hand. For particulars, &c., apply to "IMPORTER," care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

REMARKABLE DISAPPEARANCE ! ! !

Re. 1 paid either for Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture, of Dr. Batliwalla, Dadur, Bombay, or at Cooper, Madon and Co., Chemists, Fort, or at Dantra & Co., Tea Merchants, Church Gate Street, Fort. Will be returned if the Ague or Intermittent Malarious fever does not abate by its use ! !

SURGEON-MAJOR A. S. G. JAYAKAR, Civil Surgeon, Muscat :—I have used BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE with success in some obstinate cases of Intermittent Fever, and have pleasure in recommending it as a safe and reliable remedy.

LESSONS in DECORATIVE ART.—By a Diplomaed Lady. Materials supplied for 20 Art Designs to order. Photos painted, Crystoleum, Canvasine, Kastaline, Cryconium, smallest to life-size. Superior Plush frames, Photographs, a superior assortment of Paintings to select from. Lessons, by letter, to Mofussil residents. Terms at Messrs. Treacher and Co., Byculla, or to Mrs. W. H. McCANN "Bellure House," Mazagon.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 24 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* also, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged ; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year including postage.

NOTICES.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

A DIVIDEND has been declared for the Half-Year ended 31st December 1888, at the rate of Five per cent. per annum, or Six Shillings and Three Pence per Share, and will be payable on or after the 27th instant, to the Proprietors registered in the Books of the Bank on 19th instant.

By Order of the Board,
H. CHALMERS.
Manager.
Bombay, 24th April, 1889.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for Supplying and Fixing Lightning Conductors in certain works of the Bombay Defences, of which full particulars may be obtained at the office of the Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, Middle Colaba.

2. Tenders which must be sealed and accompanied by Rs. 20 as Earnest-money for each Tender will be received at 12 noon, on MONDAY next, 29th April.

3. The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted.

E. C. SPILSBURY, Captain, R.E.,
Exec. Engr., B. D.
Bombay Defence Office, Colaba, 22nd April, 1889.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for Supply and Erection of IRON WATER TANKS and FITTINGS in some of the Batteries of the Bombay Defences, of which full particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, Middle Colaba.

2. Tenders which must be Sealed and Accompanied by Rs. 500 as Earnest-money will be received at 1 p.m., on TUESDAY, 30th inst.

3. The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted.

E. C. SPILSBURY, Captain, R.E.,
Exec. Engr., Bombay Defences.
Bombay Defences Office, Middle Colaba, 25th April, 1889.

NOTICE.

ORIENTAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIFTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 10, Medows Street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 29th April, 1889, at 3 p.m., for transacting the following business :—

1. To Receive and Adopt the Directors' Report and Accounts of the Company up to 31st December 1888.
2. To Elect Directors in place of those retiring by rotation.
3. To Declare a Dividend.
4. To Appoint Auditors for the current year, and to Fix their remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Saturday, the 27th April, to Tuesday, the 7th May next, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JEHANGIR EDALJEE DAVAR.
Secretary.
Bombay, 20th April, 1889.

N.B.—The Account Books of the Company are open to the inspection of Shareholders from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m., up to the day of Meeting.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
OLD RAILS FOR SALE.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m., (Gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, 29th May next, Tenders for the purchase of any quantity up to 3,000 tons of old iron rails, double-headed section of various lengths, from 12 to 24 feet, now lying on the Company's premises, Wari Bunder, Mazagon, Bombay, where they may be viewed on application to the Wharf Superintendent.

Offers must be made on the Company's form to be obtained from the Undersigned. The same must specify the quantity required, the rate per ton weighed over on the spot, or delivered by the Company into Barges to be provided and placed by the purchaser alongside the Wharf, and the date by which the whole quantity tendered for will be paid for and removed from the Company's premises.

Payment must be made before delivery.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 15th April, 1889.

THE VICTORIA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Annual Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 6, Hornby Row, Fort, on MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 3-30 p.m., to transact the following business :—

1. To Receive and Adopt the Audited Balance-sheets, and Profit and Loss Accounts for the Two Half-years ended respectively the 30th June and 31st December, 1888, and the Directors' Report for the same period.
2. To Declare a Dividend.
3. To Elect a Director in place of one who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To Appoint Two Auditors for the Current Year, and to Fix their remuneration.
5. To Transact any other business that may be brought before the meeting by the Chairman.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 29th instant to the 6th proximo, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
For the Victoria Manufacturing Co., *Ld.*,
C. & F. DINSHAWJEE,
Agents.
Bombay, 20th April, 1889.

LIST of ESTATES to which LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION have been granted to the Administrator-General and of Estates which have come under his charge :—

R. U. McMURPHY, late a Guard in the employ of the North-Western Railway, Sukkur.
JAMES VENTERS, late Inspector of Iron Bridges, B. B. and C. I. Railway, Baroda.
WALTER JAMES ALEXANDER, late Travelling Auditor, B. B. and C. I. Railway, Broach.
HORMUSJEE SHAPURJEE PAVRI, late of Bombay Parsee Inhabitant.
ARTHUR AUGUSTUS HOLDING, late Guard, G. I. P. Railway, Hurda.
J. R. CAMPBELL, late a Foreman at Wari Bunder, in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway.

All Persons having claims against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the abovenamed Estates are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts, and hand over such Property to the Undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the Undersigned at his office within One Month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the Estates will be distributed, and claims received after that period will not be recognized.

L. RIVETT CARNAC,
Administrator-General.
Administrator-General's Office, High Court, Bombay.
2th April, 1889.

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GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

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FACTS !

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The Fastest Mile ever ridden on a Bicycle was on a "HUMBER."
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The Longest Distance (861 Miles) ridden on the Road in the shortest time on a Tricycle, was accomplished on a "HUMBER."
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HUMBER & Co. obtained the Gold Medal at the Inventions Exhibition, London, 1885.
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HUMBER & Co. have always obtained the Highest Award.
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BICYCLE	97	"	153
TANDEMS	8	"	16

Total RECORDS passed by the N.C.U., 325, out of which "HUMBER" machines have secured 260, leaving only 65 for all other Makers.

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3½ inches high, cylinder timepieces	35
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The same with alarum	65
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The same with alarum	80
4½ inches high, clock, with superior horizontal movement ...	90
The same with lever movement	100
5½ inches high do.	115
The same with repeater action	125
The same, repeater and alarum	140
Do. do. do.	180
Do. nickel and gilt, extra finished	200
Lever escapement alarum with two bells, striking quarters	225
Highly finished fancy enamelled case, chiming quarters on two gongs with alarum	275
Largest size, 15 inches high, chiming quarters on four bells and striking the hours on gong	450

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Second Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Imperator (s), from Colombo ; Busheer (s), Marmagao ; Akbar (s), Jeddah ; Strath Clyde (s), Accomac (s), and Arora (s), Cardiff ; and Furulia (s), Buscrh.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Assam (s), for London. To-day :—Hindoo (s), Cutch Mandvie, &c. ; and Jordan (s), Pondicherry.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.—There will be no Divine Service in this church to-morrow.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Strathearn entered the dock on Thursday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Imperator, Busheer, and Akaba entered the dock yesterday ; the s.s. Sutlej and Kt. of St. John left it on Thursday, and the s.s. Oriental yesterday.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The decrease in goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 6th April 1889 was 1,87,756 maunds and in money Rs. 55,494.

THE SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE, PRINCE'S DOCK.—There will be a variety entertainment consisting of ventriloquism, songs, and instrumental music at the above Institute this evening.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Mohuniall Narotumdass, residing in Abdool Rahiman Street, reported to the police that a servant of his absconded with Rs. 67 in currency notes and cash on Thursday last.

ANJUMAN-I-ISHAT-UL-ISLAM.—Mr. Munshi Hidayatoola Effendi will deliver a lecture in connection with the above Anjuman on "How Mahomedan children are brought up," on Sunday at 4 p.m. in the hall of the Anjuman.

"LA PERICHOLE" AT THE GAIETY.—After a highly successful week's run Balfe's beautiful ballad opera, "The Bohemian Girl," has been withdrawn, and tonight the less widely known, but charming opera "La Perichole" is to be produced.

LOST.—Mahomed Hoosein Hajee Abba, residing at Elphinstone Circle, Fort, reported to the police having dropped from his pocket a purse containing Rs. 20-13 in currency notes and cash somewhere about the Fort on Thursday last.

THE St. Victor's Musical Society, Bandora, celebrate to-morrow (Sunday) their anniversary patron's feast Solemn Mass ("Our St. Victor's Own") and Benediction ("Tantum Ergo," by Mr. Gonsalves) at 8 a. m., St. Andrew's Church, Bandora.

A LECTURE will be delivered at the tent of the Persian Club, Esplanade, at 5-45 p.m., in connection with the "Self-Improvement Association" on the following subject :—"The evil social customs at present existing amongst the Parsees and the best means of eradicating them."

ORIENTAL PROGRESS UNION.—A public meeting in connection with the Union will be held in the hall of Sheth Muljee Jetha Kapad Bazar to-day, the 27th instant, at 7 p.m., when Mr. Ali Mahomed Bhimjee will deliver a lecture in Gujerati on "The aims and objects of the Indian National Congress."

PARSEE CHIEF MATRIMONICAL COURT.—Yesterday in the case of Fakirjee Jamsetjee *vs.* Cooverbai, Mr Justice Nanabhai Haridas made absolute a decree *nisi* granted on the 14th December last for dissolution of marriage on the ground of the respondent's adultery. Mr. Bomonjee, of Messrs. Bomonjee and Hormasjee, appeared for the petitioner.

CONJURING.—Pandya Heerjee Madhowjee gave on Thursday evening at the Novelty Theatre a very interesting exhibition of his wonderful sleight-of-hand tricks. The house was quite full, and the audience evinced the greatest interest in the performance, many of them frequently going on the stage to watch the movements of the conjuror.

GAMING WITH CARDS.—Rahimtoola Ebrahim, a noted gambler, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Shewshunker Govindrao being found gaming with cards and money (the three-card-trick) in a public thoroughfare at Gogari Mhola on Thursday afternoon. He was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 20 with the alternative of one month's simple imprisonment.

THE FORT POLICE COURTS.—The Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. C. P. Cooper, while remanding a case in which a tramway conductor was charged with cheating the Tramway Company to the 2nd proximo, remarked that he would probably hear the case at the new Fort Police Court buildings on the Cruickshank Road, as the Courts will remove to the new building on the 1st proximo.

HOUSEBREAKING AND THEFT.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court Cooverji Umersey and Wullubdass Sewjee were charged by Inspector Greyhurst before Mr. C. P. Cooper with housebreaking and theft of property consisting of a silver watch and chain and two sets of silver buttons, the property of Gunputram Lutchmeeram from his residence at Keeka Street on Wednesday night last. The two accused on being noticed by some of the inmates of the house while they were endeavouring to open a box in complainant's house ran away, but they were subsequently arrested by the police while endeavouring to dispose of the stolen articles in the native town. Cooverjee Oomersey was convicted and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment, and as there was no evidence to implicate the second accused, Wullubdass Sewjee, with the theft, he was discharged.

COLABA ROMAN CATHOLIC TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.—A tea-meeting and concert took place in the rooms of the above association on the evening of Monday, the 22d inst. The following is an extract from the programme :—"The Dargh Falls," sung by Gunner J. McGee ; "Love me for ever," sung by Miss E. Hogan. "The Brothers Hogan," sung by Messrs. Ryan and O'Connor ; "Will you come" and "They are all very fine and large," sung by Sergt. Servine ; "Shemus O'Brien," recited by Gunner Geo. Wilmott ; "The Midship Mite," sung by Gunner Jas. McCarthy ; "The Shamrock," sung by Mrs. Kelly ; "For ever" sung by Mrs. and Miss Kelly ; "True till death," sung by Mr. O'Connor ; "I saw from the beach," sung by Gunner Moore. The following persons also contributed a considerable share to the evening's amusement :—Mr. J. Kelly, Mr. Flemings, Miss Kelly, Miss Hogan, Mrs. Kelly, Mrs. McManus, and Mrs. Davoren. At midnight precisely the entertainment was closed with the singing of "Auld Lang Syne" and "Many Happy Returns of the Day."

ASSAULT.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court Fida Ally Beg and Rajub Ally Kadur, gold embroiderers having their place of business at Old Emaumbarra Street, were charged by Inspector Butterfield before Mr. Shewshunkur Govindrao, the Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, with causing hurt to Mancekhan Ahmedkhan, also an embroiderer, on Thursday forenoon, by means of sticks. The complainant Mancekhan, it appears, was in the employ of the two accused recently, when he left them and joined one Ali Bux, on which account an enmity sprung up between the parties. On Thursday forenoon Fida Ally met Mancekhan going to his work, when an altercation ensued between the two, on which Fida Ally struck Mancekhan a blow with a stick. A struggle ensued, when the second accused came up, who with Fida Ally severely assaulted Mancekhan, inflicting wounds about his head and other parts of his body. The police being called to the scene the two accused were arrested, and the injured man was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where his wounds were attended to. The Magistrate convicted the two accused, and sentenced them to nine months' rigorous imprisonment each.

KHAN BAHADOOR MR. KAVASJEE JAMSEDJEE LALCACA.—Mr. K. J. Lalcaca has recently been appointed Deputy Postmaster-General of the Central Provinces and the Berars—an office with a salary of Rs. 1,000 a month. Mr. Lalcaca, who began as a clerk in the Baroda Residency, has been in the service of Government for nearly twenty years—the greater part in the Postal Department of the Bombay Presidency. He had served as an inspector, and latterly he was until recently personal assistant to the Postmaster-General. As superintendent of the head-office his meritorious services were appreciated and recorded in commendatory terms by successive Postmasters-General, and at their united recommendation the Government of India rewarded him with the title of Khan Bahadoor. On numerous occasions he was entrusted with delicate and difficult enquiries, which he carried out with great success, especially one connected with the Goa Post Office. He was also successful in discovering and prosecuting to conviction the robbers in an important case, in which all previous enquiries had failed. In 1881 he was made a Justice of the Peace for Bombay. One of the Postmasters-General says ; "His sound judgment, power of work, freedom from prejudices, and practical postal knowledge have been frequently acknowledged by his superiors. Before his transfer to his new post, Mr. Fanshawe, the Postmaster-General, Bombay, recorded a very laudatory minute in Mr. Lalcaca's favour, speaking of his ability, great power of accepting responsibility, an undeviating devotion to work, his fairness of mind, and strict regard to justice in every arrangement. Mr. Lalcaca is the first Parsi in the Uncovenanted Service of the Government of India holding such a high office, next in importance to that of Mr. Padshaw, C. S., Postmaster-General of the N.-W. Provinces.

A LOVELY, Delicate, and Pure Complexion, soft and fair hands and arms are assured to those ladies who use Rowlands' Kalydor, which is a most healing, soothing, and refreshing preparation for the face and arms. It eradicates freckles, redness, roughness, chaps, irritations, sunburn, tan, cutaneous eruptions, eczema, &c., is the most perfect emollient preparation for softening and beautifying the skin, is most cooling, soothing and refreshing during hot weather, renders the skin soft, smooth, and delicate, and preserves it from the effects of cold winds or hard water. It is warranted to be perfectly free from all greasy substances, lead, mineral, or poisonous ingredients, or oxide of zinc, of which most cosmetics are composed and which ruin the skin. Rowlands' Odonto is a pure, non-gritty tooth powder ; it whitens the teeth and prevents decay.—Ask chemists for Rowlands' articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London.

HIGH COURT—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before Mr. Justice SCOTT and Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

AN ORDER FOR COMPENSATION SET ASIDE.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* YESHWUNTRAO BAPU AND FIVE OTHERS.

THE Court resumed consideration of the petition of Moroba Krishna Sagnokar by his vakil, Mr. Dajee Abajee Khare, applying for revision of an order passed under section 250 of the Code of Criminal Procedure by Mr. J. M. Curectjee, second-class magistrate of Tanna at Bhivandi, who acquitted on the 29th November last the six accused, who were charged with the offence of criminal trespass, and ordered the petitioner to pay Rs. 50 to each of the six accused as compensation.

It appeared that the first accused was bailiff of the sub-judge's court of Bhivandi and the last accused was police patel, and they with the others were charged with criminal trespass, inasmuch as they forcibly effected an entry into the house of one Wishwanath Gopal and attempted to execute a warrant of attachment before judgment of the sub-judge's court of Bhivandi, issued against the property of the brother of Wishwanath. After the case had proceeded for two days, the prosecutor applied for permission to withdraw the case. A more frivolous and vexatious case, said the magistrate, it was not possible to conceive, and in order to mark the sense of the court's displeasure, the magistrate directed the complainant to pay to each of the accused Rs. 50 as compensation.

Their lordships, in disposing of the matter, said : The complainant was allowed to withdraw under section 248 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and ordered to pay Rs. 50 to each of the six accused as compensation under section 250. But section 250 only applies to acquittals under section 245 or 247. This withdrawal, being under section 248, is not an acquittal in the sense required by section 250. (See also note to section 250 in Prinsep's edition of the Criminal Procedure Code and the case their cited.) The order for compensation must be set aside, and the money paid as such compensation be refunded to the complainant.

KILLING A SUPPOSED WITCH.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* LAKHIA HARI KATRODI.

This was a reference by Mr. E. Hosking, Sessions Judge of Tanna, who disagreed with the jury and was of opinion that the accused was guilty of murder, and sentenced him to transportation for life. The jury found him not guilty of murder or culpable homicide not amounting to murder, but guilty of voluntarily causing grievous hurt. Mr. Vasudeo Gopal appeared for the accused and Mr. Shantaram Narayen for the Crown.

It appeared that the accused had admitted his motive for striking the deceased woman, named Kani. He thought she was a witch, and he attributed the death of his farther and one brother and the illness of another brother and a sister to her. Accused admitted that he struck her one blow, that the deceased died, and he concealed her body in a nullah. He did not allege that any one else took part in killing the woman. The evidence of the Assistant Surgeon proved that a number of blows were struck, and the sessions Judge had no doubt that they were struck by the accused. Deceased had received three severe blows on the top of her head, one blow breaking her forehead. She had four ribs broken, and her neck was injured in front and at the back. In causing such injuries, the accused, in the opinion of the Sessions Judge, must have intended to cause her death.

Their Lordships said : Death followed on blows inflicted by accused on deceased under the impression she was a witch who had done his family great injury. The medical evidence shows the blows were of great violence and inflicted with a thick heavy stick on the head and face, and he says they caused death at once. We agree with the judge that blows with such a weapon on a vital part make the offence committed that of murder. We think under the circumstances of the case the sentence of transportation for life sufficient to meet the requirements of justice.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

CULPABLE HOMICIDE NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER.

At the Criminal Sessions of the High Court yesterday before Mr. Justice Bayley and the same common jury the trial of Dhondi Ballajee, Luxmou Chimnajee, Goolam Mahomed Sali, and Muncherji Maneckji was resumed. They were charged with culpable homicide not amounting to murder in causing the death of Parashram Krishnajee and with voluntarily causing grievous hurt. The first prisoner was also charged with abetment of the offence in inciting the others to assault the deceased. Mr. Chitty, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. Lord Colin Campbell, Mr. Dhairyavan, Mr. Budroodin, and Mr. Kirkpatrick appeared for the defence of the four prisoners respectively.

Further evidence in support of the case for the prosecution, already related in yesterday's issue, was adduced.

Wasaujee Waljee said he remembered the first and last prisoners coming to his house at 11 o'clock one night about two months ago. They both carried sticks. The first prisoner had with him the thick stick produced before the court, and said he had punished the man whom he wanted to punish.

In cross-examination by Lord Colin Campbell, witness admitted he had been sentenced several times and had also been fined on different occasions.

Lord Colin Campbell : How often were you fined ?

Witness : Four or five times.

Lord Colin Campbell : How much were you fined ?

Witness : Different sums, ten or twenty rupees.

Cord Colin Campbell : What was the highest amount ?

Witness : One hundred rupees.

The Judge : What were you punished for ?

Witness : On charges of assault and getting drunk.

The Judge : Did you think you were rightly punished ?

Witness : Oh yes, the offender deserves punishment, and I was of course rightly punished. (Laughter.)

The Judge : What were you fined Rs. 100 for ; that is a large amount ?

Witness : I was fined Rs. 100 for striking my kept mistress.

Sulleman Hussain, a hack victoria driver, was called as a witness for the prosecution.

The Judge : You are a victoria driver. You are not on duty to-day (Laughter.)

Witness : No. I have not been driving for the last few days.

Witness proceeded to say that the third prisoner wanted to engage his carriage one night about two months ago, and asked him to put out both the lights of the carriage. He said unless witness did so, he would be arrested by the police and hanged by the Sirkar. Witness refused to put out the lights, and the carriage was not engaged.

The deposition of Dr. Sidney Smith was tendered in evidence. It was stated that the doctor had gone to Lucknow.

The Judge said proof should be given that Dr. Sidney Smith was not in Bombay, and that his deposition could not be admitted in a criminal case unless such proof was given.

At this stage the court adjourned until this morning.

SANGLI HIGH SCHOOL.

THE fifth annual social gathering in connection with the Sangli High School came off on the 21st inst. It was largely attended by the teachers of the high school, the past students of the same institution, and the present students of the higher forms. The gathering was held, as last year, in the Haripur Baug, a place at the distance of a mile from this place. The Baug is naturally well adapted for such gatherings, being very pleasant, charming, and abounding in attractive natural scenes. The picturesqueness of the Baug is enhanced by the proximity of the river Krishna. Two spacious tents were pitched under the trees for the accommodation of the party. The morning was spent in playing games, and then some experts in swimming proceeded to the river to swim. After dinner everyone engaged in his own favourite pursuits. Those who could have no share in literary pursuits satisfied themselves with cards and chess. In the afternoon, as the serious part of the work of the gathering commenced, the secretary, Mr. Ganesh Ramchandra Kamatmurkar, having opened the meeting, Mr. Kanitkar V. H. was requested to take the chair. The secretary then gave the report of the gathering in a short and impressive speech, and expressed his regret on account of the absence of R. S. B. N. Vaidya, Mons, and others, who on account of unavoidable circumstances could not attend. To unite amusement with instruction prizes were offered for speeches and poems on appointed subjects, the competition being open to present students of the high school. After the speeches were delivered and the poems read, the committee made the awards. This was followed by the speech of the president, who expressed himself glad to notice the unexpected improvement of the students. The business being over the proceedings terminated.

HIGH COURT.—APRIL 27.

(Before the Honble Mr. Justice Parsons.

For investigation of pauperism.

11-89—Inperson—Chandoolal Chotoolal vs Mulloo Rajauna and another.

8-89—In person—Khoja Currimbhoy Nanji vs Bai Rahimutbai.

12-89—Inperson—Sonibai and another vs Khooma Bheera and another—Hore, C and B.

13-89—Inperson—Umer Kasum and another vs Makebai and others—Tyabji and D.

10-19—Inperson—Ahmed Ebrahim Adam vs Gungaram Vathoji Poonawalla and another.

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

107-87—Ardesir, H and D—The Goculdas Balabdas Manufacturing Co Ld, vs. James Scott and others—Craigie, L and O—Part-heard.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist, and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from the pain, and the little cherub, awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 38, Farringdon-road, London.

THE SPICES AND DRUGS OF THE EAST.

At the monthly meeting of the Anthropological Society, which was held on the 24th instant, Dr. Dymock read the following paper on the "Spices and Drugs of the East."

The history of the various narcotics used by man goes back to the remotest periods of antiquity, and is lost in fable. In India the principal narcotics are fermented liquors obtained from plants containing sugar, the various preparations of the hemp plant, opium, the areca nut, and tobacco. Of these, opium and tobacco have been introduced, and fermented liquors are common to all countries, thus leaving two articles, the use of which is peculiar to India and the East. Of these two the areca nut is by far the most important, being used by more than one hundred millions of the human race. The areca or betel-nut palm is supposed to be a native of the Malayan Peninsula and Islands, but is now only met with in a cultivated state. Some idea of the consumption of betel-nut in India may be formed from the fact that in addition to her own produce India imports about 30,400,000 pounds of the nut from Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, and Sumatra. The exports are under 500,000 lbs., which go to eastern countries frequented by Indians, such as Zanzibar, Mauritius, Aden, China, &c. Bombay is the chief centre of the export trade. It has long been known in the East that the fresh nuts have intoxicating properties and produce giddiness, and that the nuts from certain trees possess these properties to an unusual extent, and even retain them when dry, the produce of such trees being known as *marjara supari* or intoxicating betel-nut. Ordinary betel-nuts have undoubtedly a stimulant and exhilarant effect upon the system, and are supposed to be aphrodisiacal. Marjari Supari are produced by a small number of trees in most betel plantations. These trees cannot be distinguished from the others until they bear fruit, so that not unfrequent accidents happen, from the nuts coming mixed with the produce of the plantation before their presence has been detected. The intoxicating properties of the betel-nut are greatly diminished by heat, and consequently many people only use the red nuts of commerce which have undergone a process of cooking.

The second great narcotic of India is the hemp plant. In Hindoo mythology the plant is said to have been produced while the gods were churning the ocean with Mount Mandara. It is called Vijaya ("giving success"), and the favourite drink of India is said to be prepared from it. The Brahmins sell sherbet prepared with bhang at the temples, and religious mendicants collect together and smoke ganja. Shops for the sale of preparations of hemp are to be found in every town, and are much resorted to by the idle and vicious. The Mahomedans early became addicted to the use of this narcotic, in spite of the severe ordinances passed against it by their rulers. In Europe the use of hemp has never spread, though from a passage in Pliny it would appear to have been known to the ancients. Much might be said about the other narcotics used in India, but as they are not peculiar to the country, it is not necessary for me to notice them ; still a few words upon the subject of alcoholic liquors may not be out of place. Unfortunately, in India, we have no statistics to show whether there is an increase in diseases caused by intemperance, but there appears to be a general impression that there has been an increase in the consumption of liquor of late years, and if this is correct, there must necessarily be an increase in the diseases caused by intemperance, especially as the processes of fermentation and distillation as conducted in India insure the production of the most unwholesome kinds of liquor.

The lecturer then turned to the more agreeable subject of condiments and spices, for which India has always been pre-eminent ; her ports having been resorted to by the nations of the West from prehistoric times, in search of these commodities. He dealt with each of these at length, and at the conclusion was heartily thanked by the members for having contributed to their information on the subject.

DISPUTE IN THE FAMILY OF THE NAWAB OF BARODA.

NAWAB KAMALUDIN SAHEB, of Baroda, died, leaving behind him his widow, Amtulnissa, *alias* Mehmdi Begum Saheb and two daughters and considerable property, including three jaghir villages in the territory of His Highness the Gaekwar, three in the British territory, and one village of Puna in the territory of the Nawab Saheb of Sachin, near Surat. He exercised civil and criminal jurisdiction in the Baroda and Sachin villages. After his death, though there were many sharers in the jaghir villages, Mir Nurudin Hussein Khan, without the consent of the sharers, usurped the management of the said villages by gaining to his side one Munshi Balvantrai and other servants of the deceased Nawab. His widow, therefore, filed a suit for partition of the three villages in the British territory, in the Surat Court, and applied for the appointment of a receiver on the grounds *inter alia* that the said Mir Nurudin was heavily indebted, incompetent, &c. The matter came to the High Court, and he was required to give adequate security for the protection of the interest, of the other sharers. The suit is still pending in the Surat Court. Likewise the widow applied to the Sachin State to have her name put on the record in place of that of her husband, and that the other members of the family were entitled to maintenance only, while he was by the custom of the family managing the same. The other sharers opposed him and joined the widow in her prayer. The hearing of this case lasted many days before the Joint Administrator, Sachin Khan Bahadoor Nanu Myan, when Mr. Motilal Mugatal Munshi, vakeel, High Court, appeared for the said widow, Amtulnissa, and Mr. Ganpat Sadasiv Rao, vakeel, High Court, appeared for the said Mir Nurudin. It was also stated by the widow that the management of the village and the administration of the civil and criminal powers were conducted in a disgraceful manner and by inefficient hands. Khan Bahadoor Nanu Myan, on the 31st October, 1887, decided that the Sachin State, which had granted the village, had jurisdiction, and that it was absolutely necessary in the interests of the people of the village, the Sachin State, and the sharers thereof, that the Sachin State should intervene and take up the management for the benefit of the sharers till the dispute in the family was settled by a regular suit. The said Mir Nurudin was also found to be heavily in debt, the property was held to be partible, and not attached to the Nawabship. Against that decision the said Mir Nurudin appealed to his colleague the Governor in Council, and the said Amtulnissa and others opposed him. His Excellency the Governor in Council has lately confirmed the decision of Khan Bahadoor Nanu Myan in a detailed resolution, signed by Mr. Lee-Warner and dated 24th January last, in which it is set forth that according to the Mahomedan law, the exclusive succession of Mir Nurudin cannot be admitted. The ownership of the estate belongs to the different sharers and heirs determined according to the well-known rules of the Mahomedan law. The parties are probably Sunis. As to the management of the estate while it is kept together, the parties interested may agree. If they do not, it is for the Court of Sachin to appoint a manager and receiver in the general interest. The proper course will be to do so, pending the ascertainment of the relations of the members of the family *inter se* by litigation now going on as to villages in British territory, which will in the last resort have to be disposed of by a judgment of the High Court.

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

* General J East, CB, London
Lieut H Roome, 7th Bom. C, Karachi
Mr C T Horan
Mr N F Wilson
Mr J Walker
Mr C J Jones
Mr W Mathews
* Lieut F C Hulton, Rawulpindi
* Mr P D Pank, Alwar
* Mr and Mrs C Macnaughten, Rajcote
* Miss C Booth, Rajcote
Mr H Handley, Berar
Mr C E Bayley, Surat
Mr B Burmingham ,, Surat
*, Mr R Acton Straw, Surat
* Mr R H Wilson, Ahmedabad
Mr A F Mackenzie, Manipur
Capt G Nissen, England
Mr K Graves ,,
Mr L Herbert ,,
* Mr B Robertson, CS, Kaira
* Mr W S Cole
Mr and Mrs J Holker, Punjab
* Mr T Henderson
Mr W Crawford, Calcutta
* Mr D Jaffery, Surat
* Mr J L Greaves ,,
Mr D Rae, Lucknow
* Mr E J Schneider, Rajpootana
Mr A J Douglas, Bombay
* Mr S Turnbull
* Mr W Hall, Tansa
* Mr R E Candy, CS, Ratnagiri
Mr D Wallace, Jubbulpore
* Capt M K Martin, Allahabad
Col R M Clifford, Allahabad
* Mr W Drew
Capt and Mrs Younghusband
Mr A S Young, Calcutta
Mr and Mrs Mitchell, Bombay
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Mr S Sefamy ,,
Mr N Laski ,,
Capt Stisted, ,,
Mr T Marshall ,,
Mr J G Hardeck ,,
Mr F Pickard ,,
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Mr B Schnabel ,,
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Mr J Heyn, Bombay
Mr H Bromley ,,
Mr J K Grainger, AVD, Poona
The Archdeacon of Bombay
Comr A Boldero
Lieut R G Fraser
Lieut F Travers
Lieut J Pocock
Surgeon W Pryn
Paymaster J Mathias
Mr W Gay
Mr W Jones
* Mr and Mrs T Roberts, Punjab
* Mrs Butterworth, Bombay
Mr R Sadler
* Dr and Mrs H Cook, London
* Capt F Barwick, Calcutta
* Mr W Minto, Calcutta
* Mr W Warden ,,
* Mr W M Simpson

Residents left during the week mark thus.(*)

No negligence whatever. Such is the verdict of the Belgian Court of Inquiry into the late terrible collision between two of the Ostend and Dover mail-boats, and it is very satisfactory for the captain and officers of the Princesse Henriette. The public, however, will hardly be equally well pleased, remarks the *Globe*, if such disasters can occur without blame to anybody in the middle of the day, even though there might have been some fog, the dangers of the Channel passage are greater than many of us had thought.

THE GOCULDAS TEJPAL SANSKRIT COLLEGE.

PRIZES were distributed yesterday afternoon to the successful pupils of this institution at the house of Mr. Gordhandas G. Tejpal on Malabar Hill. Maharaj Gordhanlalji of Nathdwara, who is renowned in his class, presided at the prize distribution, and there was a large number of Bhattias and other Hindoos present on the occasion. Mr. Ramdas Ladha, secretary of the Goculdas Tejpal Charities, read a statement regarding the college, from which we take the following :—

Seth Goculdas Tejpal, by his will of 1867, set aside nearly Rs. 1,500,000 to establish various charities. Out of this sum Rs. 1,25,300 were set apart for the Sanskrit College. Shett Goculdas Tejpal has directed in his will that in the college the students should be taught the Vedas and Puranas and that stops should be taken whereby the Sanskrit language may be revived and people may become well acquainted with the ancient systems of religion and worship and caste observances. The college was opened in the February of 1885 in a bungalow near Gowalia Tank. In the beginning, the number of students being not sufficiently large, the managing committee had to consider how the number of the students could be increased. They came to the conclusion that the majority of the students being poor Brahmins, the only means to attract them to the college was to give them some pecuniary assistance. With this view thirty scholarships were founded, aggregating Rs. 125. After this the number of students began to increase gradually, till it reached 75 at the end of the year. Ever since the number has remained the same. Last year the college was examined in October by Pahdit Gatulalji and Shastri Rajaram Bodas, of the Elphinstone College. They write in their report, dated the 8th December 1888, that there is every possibility of the college producing many bright students every year. The want of such a college was long felt in a city like Bombay. The liberal-mindedness which Shett Goculdas Tejpal showed in removing this long-felt want deserves every praise. Recitations in Sanscrit were given, and the proceedings terminated with a cordial expression of thanks to the Maharaja.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the minutes of the Trustees' meeting of the 23rd instant.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Read memo. to the Acting Engineer, dated 19th February, requesting him to furnish a plan showing the roadway of the Victoria Dock to be maintained by the Municipality under Section 37 of the Port Trust Act.

Submitted plan furnished by the Acting Engineer, and read memo. from the Acting Engineer, dated 13th April, estimating the cost of maintaining the wharves at Victoria Dock, at Rs. 16,000 per annum.

Resolution.—The Municipality should be requested under section 37 of the Port Trust Act to maintain, keep in repair, light, and cleanse the areas tinted green upon the plan, including the portions of Prince's Dock formerly covered by a temporary addition to the B shed.

Read letter from the Secretary to the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, dated 19th March, stating that a proposal has been made to him by a Hindoo lady to build at her cost a trough for animals near the Victoria Dock ; and asks the Trustees to grant the site at a nominal monthly rent.—Granted.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 19th April 1889.	For week ending 12th April 1888.
Vessels piloted into harbour	22	29
,, ,, out of ,,	24	27
,, transported	20	11
,, attended to	3	0

VESSELS USING DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels entered	7	7
,, left	9	9
,, remaining in Dock	9	14

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels entered	6	4
,, left	5	1
,, remaining in Dock	9	13

DIVINE SERVICES.

FIRST SUNDAY AFTER EASTER, 28TH APRIL, 1889.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.—Choral.—Woodward in A.—Hymns 133, 322, and 107.
4-45 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Revd. F. N. Hill.—Hymns 135, 220, and 228.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis, Simper in F.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m., and Evensong at 5 p.m.
Thursday.—Celebration at 7-15 a.m.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION, ESPLANADE.
(FOR HOLY TRINITY CHURCH).

7-45 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion.—Hymns 140, 175, and 197.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 136, 180, and 302.
The offertories for Church expenses and poor relief.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.

7 a. m.—Choral, Matins and Sermon (Parade Service.)—Easter Anthem—Special Psalms 2 and 57.—Hymns 135, 125, and 136.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
5 p.m.—Children Service.—Hymns 45, 47, and 46.
Offertory for "Children's Gift."
6 p.m.—Choral, Evensong and Sermon.—Processional.—Hymns 134—Special Psalms 114 and 118.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis, Barnett.—Hymns 135, 125, and 140 (1).
Recessional.—133.
The Choir will be accompanied by the Band.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH,
Colaba Causeway.

8 a.m., —Mr. H. A. Geyer—Subject "Comparisons."
6 p.m.,—Mr. H. A. Geyer—Subject "Contrasts."
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School,
Byculla, Victoria Gardens.
8 a.m., 6 p.m., and 4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
All are cordially invited to attend.

ST. NICHOLAS' CHURCH.

7 a.m.—Morning Prayer.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion and Sermon.
4-30 p.m.—Litany.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 192, and 208.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 208, 246, and 508.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 135, 302, and 166.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 292, 281, and 296.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
8 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion, Choral with Sermon by Rev. F. Biscoe.
6 p.m.—Evensong, Choral, with Sermon by Revd. Br. Bealc.
Daily.—6-30, 7 a.m., and 8 p.m.
Alms for Choir Expenses.
No Children Service till June.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, KAMATIPURA.

4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.—Hymns 125, 127 and 352.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

9 a.m. B. B. and C. I. Railway Institute, Parel.
6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Kirk, Fort.
Hymns 205, 214, 297, and 849.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Divine Service will be held at Bandora to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock on the lower floor of Bandora House, late Marine Hotel.
The Revd. W. H. Grennan will preach.
All are cordially invited to attend.
Sabbath School at 7-30 a.m.
Service will be held in the Victoria Dock on Sunday morning on board the s.s. Ataka at 11 o'clock.

THE "infant" has turned up again in the Temple of Themis, but under circumstances more important than a disputed claim for a shilling cab fare. In the Queen's Bench recently a firm of cigar-dealers in Bond-Street sued a noble lord for £647 for cigars supplied. The noble defendant did not admit having ordered the goods, which he said had not been supplied, and he further pleaded infancy. He also made a counter-claim for £300 as having been paid through mistake or inadvertence. For the plaintiff it was alleged that when the defendant was an undergraduate at Cambridge in 1885 their traveller called upon him and obtained an order for £947 their noble customer was an "infant" ; still they sent him on "weeds" to the amount of £97, which he ordered for immediate delivery. There is a good deal of smoking in £97 worth of cigars, even if they be Regalias Imperiales at half-a-crown apiece. In February 1887 the noble defendant came of age, and the assiduous traveller for the cigar firm again called on his lordship, and, according to the plaintiff's argument, obtained a repetition of the original order for cigars and a cheque for £300 on account. The defendant denied that he had reiterated the first order. The Court gave judgment for the defendant on the claim and on the counter-claim for £203, the value of the £97 worth of cigars being deducted. So the "infant" is well out of it, and the demand of the cigar-dealer has ended in smoke.

MR. G. M. FRASER, C.S., has been appointed guardian and tutor to the Raja of Kholapur, the Chief of Kagal, and the Kunwar Saheb of Bhavnagar.

MR. E. GRAY, C. S., on return from leave, will do duty as Assistant Collector of Belgaum.

THE CONSTITUTION OF PUBLIC COMPANIES IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

THE Blue-Book which has just been issued, containing reports from her Majesty's representatives abroad respecting the formation, regulation, and dissolution of public companies in foreign countries, is thus summarised by the *Economist* :—

In France it is shown the regulation of companies is defined by the Code de Commerce of 1807, as amended by the Law of July, 1867. Under the latter law a company on *commandite* cannot divide its capital into shares, or fractions of shares, of less than £4, when the capital does not exceed £8,000, or of less than £20 when the capital is above £8,000, and the penalty for a breach of these rules is a fine of £20 to £400. A company is not considered constituted unless the whole capital has been subscribed and each shareholder has paid, at least, a quarter of the amount for which he originally signed. No shares are negotiable before the constitution of a company. For the most part joint-stock companies, or *sociétés anonymes*, as they are called, are subject to the same law as that regulating *sociétés en commandite* ; but since 1867 joint-stock companies may be formed without the permission of Government, except tontines and life assurance companies with fixed premiums. It is provided that a commission of superintendence shall be appointed, the members of which shall hold the specified qualification, and that these shares shall be kept in the company's safe, "stamped to indicate their inalienability." Meetings must be held at least annually, at a fixed date, while half-yearly balance-sheets, exhibiting debtor and creditor accounts, have to be furnished, together with an inventory and profit and loss account. The commissaires are bound to have their report ready and in print a fortnight before a general meeting. One-twentieth part of the net profits must be put by to form a reserve fund, until that fund reaches one-tenth of the whole original capital. There are stringent provisions imposing responsibility upon promoters and managers in office when acts of nullity

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On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SHERIFF, SON & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their sale rooms the very handsome and valuable French-polished blackwood, teakwood, and inlaid satinwood household furniture. The same comprises sofas with cushions, easy chairs, round, writing, dressing and washing tables, teapoys, cabinets, chest of drawers, corner whatnots, wardrobes, clothes presses, cupboards, meatsafes, sideboards, dumbwaiters, flower vases, fancy table ornaments, bentwood chairs, hatstands, towel horses, double and single bedsteads, screens, hanging and table lamps (by R. Ditmar), a cottage piano, musical box, mirrors, harnesses, saddles, perambulator, &c., &c.

Property is on view.

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Bombay, April 27, 1889.

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On WEDNESDAY, the 10th July 1889, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co will sell by Public Auction, at their sale rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Meadows Streets, by order of Trustees of the late Mr. Eduljee Jamsetjee Khurras; the following immoveable and moveable properties, viz:—

Lot No. 1.—The Ginning Factory known as Bombay Merchant Ginning Factory at Ankleshwar:—All those pieces or parcels of land or ground, with the several buildings, chawls, outhouses, godowns, sheds, &c., thereon; situate at Ankleshwar in Broach Zilla; containing by admeasurement (6) acres and (1) guntha or thereabouts, and bounded on north by Government ground, on south property of ( ), on west property of Bhikaridas Masindas, on east by public road together with good will, stock-in-trade, all mills, factories, buildings, steam engine, boiler, mill gear, mill wright work, fixed and moveable machinery, implements, utensils, stores, furniture, &c., now standing lying or being thereon (as per printed catalogue).

The factory contains (46) gins by Plate Brothers with their preparation and finishing machinery complete with engines, boiler, fire extinguisher apparatus &c. &c.

Lot No. 2.—The Ginning Factory at Ootraj: All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with several buildings, chawls, out-houses, godowns, sheds, &c., situate at Ootraj in Broach Zilla, containing admeasurement (3) acres and (22) gunthas or thereabouts, and bounded on north by the property of Rai Kaiser, daughter of Pundia Mukoond, on south by the property of Vaniram Anundram, on west by open ground and on east by the public road, together with good will, stock-in-trade, all mills, factories, buildings, steam engine, boiler, mill-gear, mill wright work fixed and moveable machinery, implements, utensils, stores, furniture, &c., now standing lying or being thereon (as per printed catalogue).

The factory contains (28) gins by Platt Brothers with their preparation and finishing machinery complete with engine, boiler, fire extinguisher apparatus, &c., &c.

The properties are on view, intending buyers will be permitted to view the premises applying to the Trustees' men in charge thereof at Ankleshwar and Ootraj.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

Catalogues will be published.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, April 27, 1889.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Jordan, 1,329 tons, Captain J H Clark, will sail this morning for Pondicherry in ballast.

THE Coasting s s Akbar, 1,441 tons, Captain G W Baldwin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah with a general cargo and 245 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Busheer, 539 tons, Captain T W Lewins, arrived in harbour yesterday from Marmagao with a general cargo and 3 deck passengers.

THE Coasting s s Hindoo, 25 tons, Captain G J Baker, sails this morning for Cutch Mandvie and Coast with a general cargo and 400 deck passengers.

THE Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S N Co's s s Imperator, 2,441 tons, Captain Becktinger, arrived in harbour yesterday from Colombo with a general cargo and 34 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Purulia, 993 tons, Captain A S Houston, arrived in harbour yesterday evening from Busreh with a general cargo and the following cabin passengers:—Miss Mulroney, Mr H de Winat, Mr G W Stanyon, Mr G W Schoneman, Mr Aunin, Mr P R Mehta, Mr Reallini, and 133 deck passengers.

THE s s Strath Clyde, 2,151 tons, Captain S White, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Cardiff with a cargo of 4,766 tons of coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co. The "Strath Clyde" is a new steamer, and left Cardiff on the 31st March on her first voyage to India. In length she measures 340 feet, breadth 45 feet, and depth 23 feet 9 inches. She was built by Messrs. Alexander, Stephen and Sons, of Linthouse. The "Strath Clyde" belongs to Messrs G Burrell and Co., of Glasgow.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—APRIL 26.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Asia	2321	Russell	B	W&A.Graham&Co.
„ Sinclair	1911	Kewley	D	F. Muir & Co.
„ Volturno	1537	Watson	K	F. Muir & Co.
„ Aston Hall	2284	Hill	L	Edward Bates & Co
„ Methley Hall	2153	Buck	M	Edward Bates & Co
„ Strathcarn	1854	Diarmid	N	W.&A.Graham&Co
„ Juno	1567	Skinner	O	W.&A.Graham&Co
„ Jordan	1329	Clark	P	R. Bomanjee.
„ Excelsior	1232	Cornforth	Q	J. Mackintosh & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
„ Akbar	1441	Baldwin	2	H. Cassum & Co.
„ Niagara	2044	Maconachie	6	K. Nixon & Co.
„ M. Branch	1736	Ritson	7	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Imperator	2441	Becktinger	7	A. H. Lloyd's & Co.
„ Busheer	539	Lewins	10	M. Mackenzie.
„ Ataka	2371	Newel	12	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Hopetown	1364	Trenitoe	13	J. Mackintosh & Co.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander	From
26	Imperator (s)	Becktinger	Colombo, April 22.
	Busheer (s)	Lewins	Marmagao, April 21
	Akbar (s)	Baldwin	Jeddah, April 15.
	Strath Clyde (s)	White	Cardiff, March 31.
	Purulia (s)	Houston	Busreh, April 12.
	Accomac (s)	Windsor	Cardiff, March 22.
	Arura (s)	Mackinlay	Cardiff, April 1.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
26	Assam (s)	Browne	London.
27	Hindoo (s)	Baker	Cutch Mandvie, &c.
	Jordan (s)	Clark	Pondicherry.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Imperator, for Trieste, Venice, &c.
„ Busheer, for Marmagao.
„ Akbar, for Jedda, Aden, and Hoodeida.

CALCUTTA.

April. ARRIVAL.
22 Kristna s .....Coopo..... .Rangoon, April 15.

DEPARTURES.

April 22.—Steamers Patna and Wileysike. Ship Drumcraig and Centennial.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 24.

Bush, Lieut, Bo, Durham L I, on leave, from Poona.

APRIL 25.

Angelo, Lieut, Bo, 2-1st Goorkhas, on leave, to England, from Dharmsala.
Prideaux, Lt-Col, Bo, A J A G, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 25.

Roberts, Major, Bo, 7-1, East Devon Regt, on retire ment, to England.

APRIL 26.

Saulez, Lieut, Bo, 16th Bo Infy, from leave, to Raipore.
Brereton, Major, Bo 2nd Rl Munst Fus, on leave, to England.
Macnaughten, Col, Bo Cav, on leave, to Matheran.
Prideaux, Lt-Col, Bo A J A G, on leave, to Poona.
Nutt, Major, Bo, R A, on privilege leave, to England.
Hilliard, Lieut, Bo, 29th P I Commt, on leave, to England.
Candy, Capt, Bo, 14th Bo Infy, on furlough, to England

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col the Hon L H Bayley, Commandant, B. V. R. C.

Bombay, April 27, 1889.

1. The following is the team selected to fire a match against the Gloster Regiment at Colaba this day at 4 p. m.:—Lt T M English, Lt F W English, Qr-Mr Sergt Watkins, Cr-Sergt Keess, Sergt Black, Cr-Sergt Thomas, Vol Fido, Vol Stephens, Corpl McKinon and Vole C E Major. Conditions:—Distances 300 and 500 yards: 7 shots and 1 sighting shot at each distance. Position. Any Military.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

The following order is notified:—

2. Members in possession of carbines belonging to the Corps are requested to return them to Head-Quarters with the least possible delay.

By Order,
(Sd.) H. S. B. HODGKINSON.
Captain and Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BATTERY ORDER

By Major G. W. Roughton, Commanding B. V. Artillery.

Bombay, April 27, 1889.

The Battery prizes and medals will be distributed on Saturday evening, the 4th proximo, at Head-Quarters at 9 p. m., after which there will be a Smoking Concert.

By Order,
(Sd.) A. LESLIE, Capt.,
and Adjutant, Bo. Vol. Artillery.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.*

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1711 Bokhara (s), Bason.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

2333 Aston Hall (s), Hill.
1912 Clan Sinclair (s), Kewley.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND MARSEILLES.

2317 Iran (s), Delargy.

FOR TRIESTE AND VENICE.

1558 Olympus (s), Pollard.
1567 Juno (s) Skinner.

FOR TWO MEDITERRANEAN PORTS.

1365 Hopetoun (s), Prentice.

FOR TRIESTE.

1735 Maple Branch (s), Ritson.

FOR ANTWERP.

2044 Niagara (s), McConochie.
2240 Worsley Hall (s), Verriell,

FOR DUNKIRK.

1855 Strathearn (s), Diarmid.

FOR HAVRE.

2372 Ataka (s), Newell.

FOR GENOA AND MARSEILLES.

2323 Asia (s), Russell.
1758 Falls of Inversnaid (s), Pardo.

FOR GENOA.

2242 Methley Hall (s), Buck.

FOR MARSEILLES.

2337 Indrani (s), Burkill.

FOR HULL.

1537 Voltarno (s), Watson.
1779 Clio (s)

FOR HAMBURG.

1202 Excelsior (s), Cornforth.
1491 Khalif (s), Nast.

FOR MAURITIUS.

708 Haidee, Letoix.
513 Kaveri (s), Robertson.

FOR CHINA.

2485 Amphitrite, Lemesich.
1677 Surat (s), DeHorne.

FOR MADRAS.

1498 Fastnet (s), Hough.
1329 Jordan (s), Clark.
1675 Essex (s), Burgess.

FOR RANGOON.

1738 Inchgarvie (s), Moss.

FOR PICKED PORTS.

2049 Amana (s), Kilgour.
1975 Peverill (s), Burgess.
2255 River Indus (s), Murray.

UNFIXED STEAMERS.

1912 Kairos (s), Liddle.
1974 Kt. of St George (s).

SHIP.

635 Ta Hongkong, Steinbrieg.

GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.

— Ceylon, Channer.
— H. M. S. Dalhousie, Hewett.
— H. M. S. Garnet, Jenkins.
— H. M. S. Euphrates, Evans.
— I. T. S. Patrick Stewart, Tindall.
— H. M. S. Sphinx, Bolders.
A 256 (Torpedo Boat), Perceval.
B (Torpedo Boat), Pace.
C (Torpedo Boat), Butler.

* Coasting Steamers and Country Ships not included.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 26.

THERE was a decline of ⅛ per cent. on Consols in London yesterday, at 98⅛; but Indian Sterling Loan was ¼ per cent. higher, at 109¼. A press telegram announces that the Secretary of State for India has invited tenders for a new three per cent. Sterling Loan for 3½ millions for railway construction and the discharging of debentures, the minimum rate of issue to be 99. Silver remained at 42½d. per oz, and Wednesday's quotations are repeated for Rupee Securities in each denomination. A lakh of extra Wire Transfers in Madras were placed by the Indian Council at 1s. 4 9-32d—an improvement of 1-32d. on the previous day's allotment. French Rentes in Paris were unchanged, at 87¼; Exchange on London was 1½ centime lower, at francs 25·26.

The weekly returns of the Bank of England make the Reserve 42 per cent. of the liabilities, thus showing a decline of one per cent. in the Reserve since the previous Wednesday. The Bank rate remained at 2½ per cent., and the market rates of discount were unaltered.

The Wheat Market continued dull, but Club No. 2 is quoted 6d. per quarter higher to arrive via the Canal, other London as well as the Liverpool quotations, however, remaining unchanged. In Mincing Lane, Linseed was unaltered, and Rapeseed also is called unchanged; but we notice a decline of 1s. per quarter in the price of Calcutta Brown to arrive and of 2s. per quarter in 85 per cent. Yellow Cawnpore seed.

Cotton in Liverpool closed firm last evening; Surats steady; and the sales were again 12,000 bales, inclusive of 1,000 bales of Surats. The Imports were 8,000 bales. Spot prices were unchanged both for Mid-American and East Indian Cotton, as also were the rates for April-July deliveries of American Arrivals; but for July-August there was an advance of 1-64d., bringing the price to 6d. and the rate in the most distant position was 1-16d. higher.

The spot price of Cotton in New York also was unaltered yesterday at 10 15-16 cents; but July Futures were 8 points higher, at 10·88 cents. The Receipts at the American Ports were 5,000 bales against a rather heavier day last year; and the total figures to date for three years now give the following comparison:—

	1889.	1888.	1887.
Thursday's Receipts	5,000	5,300	2,200
Three days' do.	24,000	20,800	9,200
Since 1st Sept. 1888.	5,360,000	2,213,800	5,137,200

Our local market for the staple seems almost to have recovered the animation which it displayed before the holidays, and a considerable ready business took place at Colaba this afternoon, while several lines of forward contracts have been booked. About 2,000 bales of Barsee were taken at Rs. 216-23, besides smaller lots of Indore, at Rs. 214; Julgaum, at Rs. 212; Bengals, at Rs. 185-95; Khangaum, at Rs. 217; Veerumgum at Rs. 204-8; while contracts aggregating about 1,500 bales for Dharwar and Western, for May delivery, at Rs. 223 and Rs. 214 respectively are reported.

WHEAT.—We can report no improvement in this market, the tone of which continues quiet, with only a small business passing on the basis of previous rates.

SEEDS are also quiet and unchanged in value, and transactions continue on a very limited scale.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	10,551	bales.
Wheat	45,109	cwt.
Linseed	17,248	„
Rapeseed	11,903	„
Gingelly	2,997	„
Poppyseed	3,726	„
Groundnuts	2,449	„

FREIGHTS are unchanged but weak; there is very little doing, however, in ready business, and no further forward engagements have transpired.

EXCHANGE has been quiet to-day, and closed with the same feeling, with the rate for three months' sight credits for next mail at 1s. 4¾d., and afterwards as before, and some Bills have come out for the 3rd proximo at that rate and at 1s. 4 13-32d. for the mail. 1s. 4 9-32d. for Bank Demand for the mail was only going for a short time during the morning; and forward remittance is quoted as yesterday. For ready business the closing rates for the mail were as follows:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4¼d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 7-32d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 5-16d.	„
Credits do.	1s. 4 13-32d.	„
Francs do.	1·73.	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been active and advancing again to-day, and the cash rate for Fours, which was quoted in the morning at 100⅜ advanced this afternoon to 100½. For the next two accounts the same rate has been quoted during the greater part of the day, *viz.* 100 7-16, but at closing 1-16 higher was named. 100⅜ nominal is the quotation for the other paper.

SHARES.—A sluggish feeling continues in this market; and the few alterations in Mill and Press Scrip which we have to note this evening (other lines being quite unaltered), point to a declining market. New Great Eastern Mill Shares are Rs. 20 lower, at Rs. 780; Indian Manufacturing are Rs. 10 down, at Rs. 1,100; James Greaves and Oriental are Rs. 5 lower, at Rs. 710 and Rs. 430, respectively. Queen are Rs. 2½ down, at Rs. 905. Howard and Bullough are Rs. 5 higher, at Rs. 680. Akbar Press shares are Rs. 50 down, at Rs. 1,200; Fort Press are Rs. 30 lower, at Rs. 1,520.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER

AT THE

FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,

BEING

REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,

WITH

Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

REKRAMANECK.—April 26, at her residence, near the Grant Road Railway Station, Bai Dhunbai, widow of the late Mr. M. R. Heeramaneck. Funeral at 3 p. m., this day.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

DALE.—April 19, at Ferozabe, Jubbulpore, of diphtheria, Amy Lillian, the dearly loved daughter of E R and L J Dale, aged 1 year, 8 months and 23 days.

RYAN.—April 22, at Allahabad, of confluent small-pox, Maria Elizabeth, the dearly loved wife of H E Ryan, aged 45 years.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1889.

"RAILROADS are coming in time," shouted with one voice in 1870 Wan-siang, member of the Board of Revenue, and Prince Kung, when the author of the *Middle Kingdom* was suggesting means for conveying coal from the mines to the city of Pekin. It was, however, a long time before anything considerable was done to carry out the prophecy. In 1876 six miles of railway were laid down between Shanghai and Kangwang, and successfully conducted for more than a year by an English company. But in the following year, the Chinese Government took fright, stopped the traffic, bought the line in order to destroy it, and now the rails lie rusting on the island of Formosa. Since then a railway has been constructed which carries Kaiping coal to Tientsin on the Peiho. It is still running, and partly realises the anticipations expressed to Mr. Williams in 1870 by conveying the coal to within one hundred miles of the capital. But though thus the thin edge of the wedge of railway construction has been inserted in China, it is a very thin edge indeed. It was inserted slowly and with great difficulty, for the new coal line narrowly escaped undergoing the fate of the Shanghai railroad. Work was commenced upon it in August 1878, and stopped by the Chinese authorities in October of the same year. In April 1881 permission was again

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

NEW INDIAN LOAN.

LONDON, APRIL 25.

Lord Cross, Secretary of State for India, has invited tenders, which will be received up to the 30th inst., for a new 3 per cent. loan of £3,500,000 for the purpose of constructing railways in India and discharging debentures.

The minimum rate of issue will be 99.

IMPENDING GIGANTIC STRIKE OF COLLIERS.

LONDON, APRIL 26.

A conference was held at Nottingham yesterday of delegates representing three hundred thousand colliers. After some discussion it was resolved that a general stoppage of work should take place at the end of June should the masters still refuse to grant the ten per cent. advance in wages now asked.

TROOPING SERVICE.

The Indian troopship Crocodile has arrived at Portsmouth from Bombay.

THE RUSH TO OKLAHOMA.

NEW YORK, APRIL 25.

Thousands who rushed for the Indian territory of Oklahoma, on its being opened to settlers lately, are now returning, the country being overcrowded, and much distress prevailing.

APPOINTMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 26.

Mr. Fitzpatrick will probably join his new appointment at Hyderabad in the beginning of July next.

THE ÆRONAUT.

Mr. Spencer announces another balloon ascent on the 11th May at Jamalpore.

THE CHIN EXPEDITION.

The Chin Field Force appears to have secured the desired end. The principal tribes are showing a desire to surrender and submit to the British authority. This is specially the case with the Tashons, the Siyins, and the Kanhows. Others will very likely follow.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 26.

Captain J. H. Sadler, First Assistant to the Agent, Governor-General at Baroda, is appointed Officiating Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, *vice* Colonel H. S. Garret, on furlough, or until further orders.

M. Gues is appointed Acting Consul for France at Bombay during the absence of M. Gasselin.

Surgeon C. C. Maniford, Officiating Medical Officer, 13th Bengal Lancers, officiates as Medical Officer, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse and Western Malwa Agency, vice Surgeon-Major R. Caldecott, on furlough, or until further orders.

Mr. F. L. Petre officiates as Political Agent, third class, and is posted First Assistant and Secretary for Berar to the Resident at Hyderabad.

Major F.W. Snell, Bombay Staff Corps, officiates as Assistant, Governor-General's Agent at Baroda, in charge of Amreli, during the time Lieut.-Col. F. H. Jackson's officiating as Resident, Second Class, and Governor-General's Agent at Baroda.

Capt. G. E. H. Cates, Bengal Staff Corps, officiates as First Assistant Agent, Baroda, *vice* Capt. J. H. Sadler, officiating as Secretary, Board of Examiners, Calcutta.

Mr. G. A. Crawford, Officiating Political Agent, Second Class, is posted as Assistant Resident at Mysore and Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Coorg.

The word "Mysore" inscribed on the colours and appointments of the Corps, Bombay Infantry, first, second, third, fourth, fifth,, seventh and eighth regiments in commemoration of their services during the campaigns in Mysore in 1790-92, Her Majesty has been pleased to authorize the 1st Bombay Infantry Grenadiers to resume the badge of White Horse.

Lieut.-Colonel Charles Drummond Pasmore Payne to be Colonel in the Bombay Staff Corps.

Deputy Surgeon-General Alexander John Cowie has been permitted to retire from the service subject to Her Majesty's approval.

The following officers have been admitted to third class order of merit :—

10th and 7th Bombay Infantry—Jemadar Aziz Khan, Lance Naick Allahdad Khan, and Sepoy Kaim Khan.

Mr. E. J. Beaumont, Assistant Surveyor, Third Class, Indian Marine, to be Second Class, vice Lieut. B. Whitehouse, R. N.

Mr. St. L. S. Warden, Fourth Class, to be Assistant Surveyor, Third Class, vice Mr. Beaumont.

The services of Surgeon David Wilson Scotland, M.B., I.M.S., have been placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, APRIL 26.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Peninsular, with outward English mails of 19th inst., left here for Bombay at 7 p.m. yesterday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, APRIL 25.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Navarino, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left here this morning.

The Hall line steamer Branksome Hall, outward bound for Kurrachee, arrived here this afternoon.

ADEN, APRIL 25.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kangra, outward bound for Bombay and Kurrachee, left here this morning.

COLOMBO, APRIL 26.

The French mail steamer Tibre from Calcutta arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 25.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera 4½

The Manchester Market has been firm.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight ..... 1 3 15-16.

2½ per cent. Consols for account 98¼

3 per cent. French Rentes 87½

3½ per cent. Sterling Loan 109½

4 per cent. Rupee Paper 67½

4½ per cent. „ 70½

Bar Silver 42½

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—Total bullion, £22,300,000 ; decrease, £100,000 ; public deposits, £2,500,000 ; increase, £100,000 ; other deposits, £23,800,000 ; decrease, £900,000 ; other securities, £21,100,000 ; decrease, £1,100,000 ; notes and gold, £14,200,000 ; increase, £200,000. The Bank's Reserve is 42 per cent. of the Liabilities.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

(APRIL 26.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect. Moulmein route to Siam right.

Bankok-Saigon line still interrupted.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, APRIL 25.

10 p.m. ... 83·4

FRIDAY, APRIL 26.

6 a.m. ... 78·7

10 a.m. ... 84·5

2 p.m. ... 86·4

4 p.m. ... 85·9

A BOAT RACE AND A RECEPTION.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 5.

THE boat race is an accomplished fact. We have hauled down our rich dark blue streamers and flags, and hoisted down the delicate babyish tint affected by the Cantabs, regardless of its unbecomingness to weather roughness and sun-browned faces.

***

And Oxford is wearing its willow as most modern mourners wear it, tucked away somewhere in the background, to be produced now and again when capital can be made of grief, and sorrow stricken faces fetch a good price in the market.

***

Mad is the only word to describe the multitude that ran and rode last Saturday to Putney. Madmen on foot and on horseback—mad coachmen, mad cabbies, mad 'busmen, mad conductors, mad engine-drivers, stokers, guards ; maddest of all, mad van-demons flogging their unenthusiastic old hacks through the crowds that delayed their triumphal progress. It was a sight to see—a sight for Jacques Bonhomme to shrug his shoulders over—a sight to make Friend Macdonald give a loud guffaw—a sight that Brother Jonathan would call "cruel funny." But we enjoyed it, and we are the better for it, though the national mania did run high. Now it has had its course, and we are sitting (metaphorically speaking) with our heads shaved and blisters on the backs of our necks slowly recovering from the delirium of one morning.

***

Among the many receptions of the week there was none in more perfect taste or better carried out than that at Nottingham House, the wing of Kensington Palace that is occupied by Sir Francis Seymour in his official position as master of the ceremonies. Of course it goes without saying that a master of ceremonies is naturally perfect at organizing a reception, for who has more carefully studied the art ? But it is one thing to arrange for a sstately parade through spacious halls, and another to see that your guests are not reduced to a pulpy condition in one of the cruel crushes that are considered evidence of a social success.

***

Sir Francis and Lady Seymour's suite of rooms are in the oldest part of the palace—in fact in the original house that William the 3rd bought from the Finch family, who, as Earls of Nottingham, gave the house the name it has held ever since. It has been improved lately by Sir Francis Seymour, who had some partitions removed, and large entrance hall made which adds immensely to the effect on entering. Lady Seymour's pretty suite of reception rooms at the top of the stairs was bright and fragrant with cut flowers, and ferns, and palms. The golden bells of mimosa, and the trumpet jonquils, Parma violets, and anemones from the South of France were scattered in profusion, reminding us of the beauties of the country, and making us long for the emancipation of the Easter recess. But the flowers were not the only brilliant bits of color there. Lady Seymour in red, flowered in gold, and with red blossoms in her hair, looked very splendid. Her diamonds are remarkably fine. Miss Seymour, who is but just come out, wore a charming dress of white, made simply but in exquisite taste. Princess Malcom Sultana with a brilliant diamond star in her hair and various glittering stars in the corsage of her black dress was very attractive. Then there were various shining lights of the diplomatic world decked with those dainty little vanities, Stars of India and Shefakets of Turkey that are so highly prized. The Spanish Ambassador's breast blazed with non-heat-conducting fire of the many decorations, and the Persian Minister and Sir Victor Houlton vied with each other in the quantity and quality of their ribbons and stars. Wednesday is a favourite night to receive ; so, many guests came in and made their bow, listened to one of M. Paul Richard's amusing songs, and making another bow departed, to repeat the ceremony at another house to another hostess.

***

Lady Tenterden held her second reception in her new house in Upper Grosvenor Street on Wednesday also. As the widow of the Permanent Under-Secretary of the Foreign Department, her circle of friends is drawn in the diplomatic world, and the Foreign Office, past and present, was well represented. Lady Cottenham, Lady Harriett Harrison, and Miss Gurwood were among the guests. Miss Lethbridge, too, in a delicate heliotrope dress, made a pretty picture against a background of palms and ferns. Black with diamonds was the favourite colour, if black can be said to be a colour ; and where men supplied the brilliant effect with their uniforms and ribbons it looked all the better to have the relief of the ladies' dark draperies.

***

On Friday and Saturday, the 5th and 6th of April, the Earl and Countess of Aberdeen will generously throw open their house in Grosvenor Square for the benefit of the Parish of St. Mary's, St. George's-in-the-East. In the Indian Music Hall will be realized an Eastern Dream. The great Haroun Al Raschid will be represented in his palace of beauty and will give audience, and entertain his guests with Eastern gossip and Eastern tea, coffee, sherbet, and all sorts of Oriental comestibles and turkish delights. The audience hall is made exquisite with soft draperies and cushions and fragrance of sweet woods and incense-burning. Through the doors and lattices can be seen the beautiful palace gardens with flowers and palms and gilded minarets bathed in the brilliant eastern sun. With all the glories of the East will be combined the utility of the Western world, for at various attractive stalls, there will be fascinating stall holders, whose business it will be to sell various delightful little things to the awakened dreamers. The Dowager Countess and the Countess of Aberdeen, Lady Balfour of Burleigh, the Countess Compton, the Lady Edward Cavendish, Mrs. Gladstone, the Lady George Hamilton, Lady Hayter, the Lady Hillingdon, the Lady Harriet Lindsay, the Lady Fanny Marjoribanks, the Marchioness of Tavistock, and the Lady Wimborne will be the stall-holders ; and if our nineteenth century ears are not quite deaf to the voice of the charmer, there will be a good business done for the benefit of the Eastend Building Fund.

***

Some one who has been abroad—yes, Anglo-Indians abroad as far as Bombay and Siam and China and Canada and the Ionian Isles—has come home and written to the *Echo* a panegyric on the beauty of our English girls. He looked in the glorious black eyes of the Greek, on the ringed noses of the Hindoos, on the crippled feet of the dainty daughter of the heathen Chinese. He cracked jokes with the smart Yankee maid, smiled on the gay Parisienne and did homage to the proud Spanish beauty, but all in vain—they all failed to charm—to make even the faintest impression on what I must call the toughened rind of his insular heart. He grants all their excellences, but declares that the English girls equal them in all, and are the only ones that combine the beauty and dignity of all their fair sisters. Now if we were not all English ourselves I think we would salute this correspondent of the *Echo* with the expressive monosyllabic sound "Bosh." But as it is, its words are a flattering unction to our souls, and we enthusiastically cry "hear, hear." Let us hope, however, that the *Echo* has no wide circulation outside the friendly bounds of Britain. Our girls are such very nice girls that it would be a pity for them to be laughed at because they have turned the head of an *Echo* correspondent.

***

Hear him discourse upon their points. He says : "The English girl is dignified yet agile ; strong, yet not awkward ; open in manner, and yet sufficiently reserved in demeanour ; warm and affectionate in disposition, and yet cautious in making friendships ; proud of her position without being foolishly vain ; fond of fun, and yet abhorrent of licence ; honest as the day, noble in mind, tender, generous, good. Can such a description be written of any other girls upon earth ?" Here is a Yankee's opinion on the same subject. "I don't go much on your climate, nor do I take any stock in your men who are too almighty slow for me ; but your gals air the freshest lookin' and the most e-tarnal beauties I've ever seen, and you kin bet on that !"

***

"The Mummers," an amateur dramatic club, who have the glory of owning Miss Ellen Terry as president, gave their third show last week at Queen's Gate Hall, South Kensington. It was on behalf of a soup kitchen that the performance took place and the result is eminently satisfactory as there has been collected several hundred pounds. At the next performance Miss Ellen Terry promises to take a part, and, no doubt, the result will be a sum worth collecting.

***

Two clever women have been lost to the world of science and literature during the last week. Mrs. Herbert Burrowes, a clever mathematician and a delightful ballad singer, has just died of a lingering illness. Those who had the pleasure of her acquaintance at Cambridge will remember what a pleasant hostess she made to the various groups of people who attended her receptions.

***

Miss Winifred Howells, daughter of Mr. W. D. Howells, whose books are in everybody's hands, is the other break in the circle of literary women. She was born in Venice twenty-six years ago during the time of her father's consulate, and is described as having been an interesting girl, very shy and sensitive, but possessed of a very powerful mind, great imagination, and a fine critical judgment. Her poems have occasionally appeared in "The Century."

***

The "*Societe des gens des Lettres*" is not a gallant assemblage, for they have closed their doors against women of all sorts, even of the deepest dyed literary blue. Their excuse is a very insufficient one—"*Les dames manquent de l'experience.*" And surely, brother Frenchmen, it is not the way to teach experience to shut one out from its lessons. Our association of journalists is fairer. It is true it did make its moan against the inroads of spinsters into its ranks. But it was a subdued moan—a protest against what it recognized as the inevitable. It is a pity that the *gens des lettres* have not sufficient keenness to recognize the necessity of submitting to what is equally inevitable in their case.

***

This week pictures are dividing our attention with politics. It is a pleasant combination, for there is rest in the one after the other. If you have spent a conscientious day at the Academy, scanning the catalogue and staring at the canvasses, how sweet it is to return to your evening paper and enjoy the battles, bloodless but fierce, that are being fought every day on the tiny battlefield of St. Stephen's. Or, if you are one of the combatants, how delightful it is to turn from the strife, and to rest in imagination in one of the painted valleys or lovely hillsides that are so well represented at the Academy. One of these, Mr. Felix Moscheles, son of the great pianist, has brought back from Italy a painting that has been highly spoken of. It is called the "Isle's Enchantress," and Mr. Robert Browning, who is a frequent visitor at Mr. Moscheles' studio in Cadogan-place, has written a few descriptive lines as a title :—

"Wind, wafted from the sunset, o'er the swell
Of summer's slumbrous sea, herself asleep,
Comes shoreward in her iridiscent shell
Cradled, the isle's enchantress. You who keep
A drowsy watch beside her—guard her well."

THE STRIKE OF GHARRYWALLAS.

As suddenly as the strike of gharry, reklah, and labour cart owners broke out, so did it end yesterday afternoon. When yesterday morning came and the strikers still held out, matters began to assume a very serious aspect. The absence of gharries on the streets was bad enough and much inconvenience was suffered through that, but tramway cars were still available. It was the mercantile community who suffered most from the want of bullock carts.

Smarting evidently from the penalties—though but trifling—imposed upon them at the Fort Police Court on Thursday, the hundred and ten gharrywallas struck work altogether, and their brethren in sympathy followed suit, determining to keep their cabs and carts withdrawn until the old system of licensing and payment of taxes was re-adopted, or if they had to pay in advance, until the taxes were reduced, or at any rate until what they considered their grievance was removed. To have to pay Rs. 68 for each gharry and two horses and Rs. 30 for a cart with two bullocks, in advance too, they considered too much and beyond their means, so that not having licences, being unable to pay for them, and being liable to a penalty if found plying without certificates of licence, they had simply to withdraw their vehicles and await a settlement.

The strike of the cart-drivers, had it not so speedily come to an end, would have seriously affected the goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. and G. I. P. Railway lines. The goods yards at Carnac Bunder, Wari Bunder, and Colaba are now pretty full, and if the strike had continued for a couple of days more, the goods trains must have stopped running. The railway companies would have had to cease bringing merchandise from Delhi, Agra, and Ferozepore on the B. B. & C. I. Line, and from Jubbulpore, Nagpore, and Raichore on the G. I. P. Railway. The effects of the suspension of cart traffic in Bombay would have been felt as far as the North-West Provinces and Upper India. It was a fortunate circumstance that carting agents and other contractors, owning, altogether, about 1,500 carts among themselves, refrained from joining the general league of cart-drivers, for some little relief to the trade was afforded by them.

Were the docks too, the shore would soon have been a congestion of traffic, and there would have been a difficulty in getting the ships unloaded on account of the wharves being covered with goods. Merchants who had chartered steamers, were unable to load them up, as they were without any means of bringing the merchandise to the docks, and some of them might have had to pay heavy damages by way of demurrage and wharfage. Take, for instance, the firm of Messrs. Ralli Brothers. The inconvenience they suffered on Thursday through being unable to procure bullock carts began to assume a most alarming aspect yesterday. A lot of orders for cotton they were unable to get shipped. Their usual way of conveying goods from their stores at Colaba to the dock was by bullock cart. This method of carrying goods to the dock right alongside the ship was very much simpler and quicker than the slow and tedious means they were forced to adopt, of having the goods carried to lighters and conveyed by them through the harbour to the dock. But there were other difficulties. If the tide were not favourable and the dock gates were closed, a delay of six hours was caused. Indeed, matters looked so very bad that, had the strike continued another day or two at most, they would have been unable to fulfil this month's orders to their customers in Europe. But it is only merchants, many of whom were in the same predicament as Messrs. Ralli Brothers, who can understand the serious nature of such a block to trade.

The trade of the city itself was inconvenienced most seriously. Had the strike continued, it would not have been a matter for much surprise had some of the millowners been forced to stop work for want of coal to keep them going. An army of coolies would have been required in place of carts able to carry coal to the mills in sufficient quantities.

The docks and other busy parts of the city had an air of desolation about them. Where the whole day long we used to see an interminable string of carts loaded to their utmost capacity with goods, there were hardly any to be seen. There were indeed a few wheel barrows on which goods were carried from one place to another. But considering the immense volume of traffic neither coolies nor any other substitute for carts could count for much.

Notwithstanding the decision come to by the gharrywallas to strike work, there were a few who tried to run their carts ; but they were very soon stopped by their brethren, although in some cases no little annoyance was caused by private vehicles being stopped. One of the most serious was the stoppage of Messrs. Forbes's ice cart. In order to get the ice carried round the city Mr. Forbes managed to get a cart and two bullocks, but no driver could be procured at any price. As a last resource one of his own workmen had to be set off with the ice-cart. He had not proceeded far, however, ere a crowd of gharry and cart drivers stopped the vehicle and unyoked the bullocks. Sepoys were called, and some of the band of intimidators arrested ; but under the Indian Penal Code there is no such thing as criminal intimidation, and so the men were discharged.

There appeared, it must be admitted, to be something in what the cart-drivers had to say on their own behalf regarding ther striking work. They were too poor, as a general rule, to pay the tax for a whole year in advance. Again, a large number of them did not ply their carts from year's end to year's end. They owned little pieces of land in the Deccan, and towards the approach of the monsoon they took their bullocks to their villages in order to make them work on their farms. These men were away for something like five months in the year, and they considered it hard that they should have, nevertheless, to pay the fee for the whole year. It was possible that in order to escape payment they might take their bullocks to their homes a few weeks earlier than they would otherwise have done. In that case the inconvenience to trade would have been very considerable. However, the other side to the question could not be ignored. Many tried to evade payment of the taxes as long as they conveniently could, and therefore the Municipality suffering annually a heavy loss, fresh regulations were provided for under the new Municipal Act.

But there is another side of the question to be looked at, and it would be as well to consider it, so that provision might in some way be made in the event of such a thing occurring again. Supposing on Thursday night a serious outbreak of fire had occurred in any of the suburban parts of the city, how would the police have been able to reach the place without gharries—their usual mode of conveyance when such things occur ! They would have been forced to walk, when, if the distance had been a few miles, as is often the case, they might have found their services of no avail, or if so, they would have been unable to work from exhaustion. There is still another matter to look at. Gharries are used to convey prisoners from the High Court to the House of Correction. On Thursday and yesterday the men up before the High Court charged with culpable homicide, instead of being carried to and from the court in gharries, had to walk under a strong escort of sepoys and European officers. Several hundreds of the prisoners' caste people were congregated in a very threatening-looking manner in the vicinity of the court-houses, and an attempt at rescue being feared, they had to be cleared off the ground first, and then the strong police escort sent off on foot with the prisoners. Had gharries been available, all this trouble and extra police would not have been required.

SETTLEMENT OF THE STRIKE.

Long before the opening hour of the Municipal Offices, a crowd of gharry and cart owners and drivers began to assemble under the archways to await the reply they expected to the petition they had sent in to have their grievance removed, and make other arrangements for them. A long consultation took place between the Municipal Commissioner, the Acting Commissioner of Police, and a deputation of gharry owners, during which time the greatest excitement prevailed amongst the gharrywallas, who had assembled outside to the extent of several hundreds. About three in the afternoon an amicable settlement was come to in the following terms :—The fees have in all cases to be paid at once, but reductions have been made in the figures as they originally stood. It was agreed that victoria drivers should pay Rs. 60, instead of Rs. 68, the reduction being allowed in consideration of their paying the money down, instead of by two instalments. A concession is made in the case of those who have more than one victoria. They have to pay half the amount of the fee at once and the remaining half by the 15th May. Those who have yet to pay arrears are allowed three months' time. In the same way *rekla* drivers have to pay Rs. 20 instead of Rs. 30, as bef ore ; and cartmen are satis fied with a reduction of Rs. 3 ; that is, they will pay down Rs 15, instead of Rs. 18. The result of the meeting was hailed with loud cheering. They had got the reduction they asked for, or at least a reduction, and many marched about the streets in bands, displaying their delight at what they evidently considered a victory, by all manner of extravagant antics. In the evening the city resumed its former lively appearance, and gharries in plenty were to be had at the usual stands.

A special meeting of the Standing Committee was called in accordance with section 49 (c) of the Municipal Act, III. of 1888, to consider the arrangement come to with the gharrywallas who had been on strike. At the meeting, which was held in private, there were present :—Messrs. Dosabhai Framji, C.S.I., chairman, Thomas Blaney, K. M. Shroff, E. B. Carroll, M.I.C.E., Colonel C. L. C. Merewether, R.E., Mr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, G.G.M.C., Captain Sir Henry Morland, Messrs. Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik, I.C.E., Kaikhusro M. Kabraji, Muljee Bhawanidas Barbhaya, and Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee proposed and Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik seconded, "That applied for by the Commissioner the Standing Committee express their approval of the following compounded rate being paid during the year 1889-90 under section 185 of the Municipal Act, III. of 1888, by the owners of public conveyances in lieu of the amounts leviable under section 198, as per the terms of the agreement entered into by the said owners this day with the Commissioner, Rs. 15 for each labour cart drawn by one pair of bullocks, Rs. 60 for each victoria per annum (reklas to be charged as per schedule) in the Act. That in each case of arrears of wheel tax an agreement be entered into by the person liable for the same to pay the amount on or before the 31st July next. Labour carts half arrear on or before 15th May next and the balance on or before 31st October next. Victoria arrears to be paid on or before 31st July next." The resolution having been approved of, the proceedings terminated.

A GLIMPSE AT GOA, OLD AND NEW.—II.

AFTER a very sultry night in our hotel at Panjim, we were up "very betimes," like old Samuel Pepys. But our coachman evidently disapproved of early rising. The Holy festival was on, and he had been "keeping it up" the night before. It was, therefore, not till a good hour after the appointed time that he turned up, and that we started to take the 7 miles' drive for the second time along the river bank to Old Goa.

The first spot we visited was the Holy Hill, the *Mons Sacer* of Goa, so called on account of the group of religious buildings which once stood there, and some of which still exist. Three of these are especially noticeable ; they occupy three sides of an open space near the summit of the hill. They are the churches and convents of St. John of God, St. Augustine, and St. Monica. The last alone is in a state of preservation. The church of St. John of God, built in the 17th century, is an utter ruin. The convent next to it, a plain building, will before many years be in the same condition, being entirely abandoned. The roof, however, still exists, and in some of the rooms on the ground floor quaint frescoes on wall and ceiling may be seen.

Opposite and on the top of the hill stand the ruins of the church and convent of St. Augustine. These are the most striking ruins in the whole of Old Goa. They stand out gaunt and gray, and are visible from afar, rising above a sea of tangled jungle and cocoanut groves. A tall tower and façade, a lofty arch, and a few crumbling walls, are all that remains of a pile of buildings which once struck all travellers with admiration. They were in good preservation so lately as 1835, when the religious orders were suppressed in Portuguese India and the Austin Friars driven out. The late Dr. Wilson, of Bombay, visited this convent while it was still inhabited. He was so much moved by the fine pictures which adorned the walls and represented the martyrdom of several members of the order of St. Augustine that he wrote : "I could not but think with admiration of their (the martyrs') devotedness, and wish that more of it were exhibited among Protestants."

Just to the north of St. Augustine's stand the church and convent dedicated to his mother, St. Monica. These are in good preservation, but the aspect of the façade of the church is spoiled by the huge buttresses which have been built to support it. This convent was one of the most famous buildings of Goa, being the only convent for nuns in the city. It was also the only convent left open by Government in 1835. Several miraculous events are said to have occurred here. An account of one of them, a case of "stigmata," is described in the official records of the Government of Goa for 1683. The last surviving nun died a few years ago at a ripe old age, having kept the sole management of the once considerable property of the convent in her own hands till her death, after which there was a law suit between the Government and the Archbishop of Goa regarding the property. The lawyers of Goa do not seem to be alive to their own interests, for some of the property remains, and the matter was settled amicably in favour of the Archbishop, who has devoted the greater portion of the funds to a seminary in another part of the territory of Goa. The convent is still used as a kind of alms-house by women known as *recolhas* or recluses.

The church of St. Monica is neither large nor striking. The architecture is chiefly of the composite order. The end of the church, facing the high altar, was railed off, and was reserved for the nuns, who were thus screened from the congregation. The gallery also was reserved for them. The only remarkable thing in this church is a large crucifix reputed to be miraculous. It is placed high up in a tribune in the nave, and is veiled by a double curtain. It was partially uncovered at our request, and we could see the figure of Christ, which is 6 feet in height and very beautiful. The crucifix is exposed to public view, we were informed, on the feast day, which is celebrated in November.

Descending the hill, and leaving the church and Convent of Bom Jesus on our right, we crossed the open space and reached the Cathedral dedicated to St. Catherine. The present building was commenced in 1562, but took 70 years to complete, thus witnessing the rise and fall of the Portuguese power in the East. It stands close to the church of St. Francis d'Assisi. Though the largest church in Goa, its outward appearance is not very imposing. Its vast proportions are better appreciated on entering the building. Externally the style is half Tuscan, half Doric, the interior is Mosaic-Corinthian. There are three large portals, and one lofty lateral tower, which contains some five bells. The largest of these used to be tolled on the occasion of an *auto da fe* in the old days of the Inquisition.

Both inside and outside the Cathedral the architecture is plain and simple. The ceiling is vaulted. There are eight chapels, four on each side, one of which contains the "Cross of Miracles." The third chapel on the left is dedicated to the Blessed Sacrament, and is very richly decorated. The Cathedral is the only church in Old Goa in which daily service is still performed. As we visited it Mass was being celebrated in the chapel of the Blessed Sacrament by the Cathedral canons. It is said that in 1600, when there were many parishes in the city, the Cathedral had more than 80,000 parishioners. Now it has barely 80. The high altar is very large, and the carved and gilded altarpiece must have once been very striking. It is at present being repaired and regilded.

The remains of the first Archbishop of Goa, who died in 1576, are buried in the right transept ; the tomb consists only of a slab let into the wall. It is remarkable that there is no tomb with a recumbent figure in any of the churches, though there are numberless slabs bearing arms and inscriptions dating from the 16th century onwards. The only noticeable tomb in Goa is the magnificent monument of St. Francis Xavier in the Bom Jesus Church, described above. There is a large font of black stone in the Cathedral, in which it is believed that the great missionary baptized many of his native converts. Another noticeable object is a large picture representing St. Christopher with the Infant Jesus on his shoulder. But this is not a work of art. We also remarked two large four-sided carved wooden lecterns, revolving on their base, and two small organs of curious and ancient design, one of which was being used for the service then proceeding, its bellows being worked with a cord, like those of a blacksmith's forge.

From the Cathedral we drove to see the small but celebrated chapel of St. Francis Xavier, standing amid the ruins of St. Paul's College, once a famous school of the Jesuits, and having in the 16th century as many as 3,000 students. The great Jesuit Saint is said to have lived on this spot, and to have taught the heathen there. Two wells near the chapel are said to have been used by St. Francis. This is pointed out as the spot where the Saint while at prayer was so overcome by the fervour of devotion that, throwing open his garment, as if choking, he exclaimed "Domine, satis est," Lord, it is enough. The episode is represented on his tomb. The place has always been a favourite one for pilgrimages, and the chapel, which had fallen into ruins, has lately been rebuilt in a plain and unpretentious style.

Among all modern missionaries there is no more striking or loveable character than St. Francis Xavier, styled by Catholics "the Apostle of the Indies." His devoted career, however, is of interest, not to Catholics only, but to all Christians, especially in India. To those who may wish to know more of his life and work, we would recommend the well written history by the Rev. Fr. Coleridge, S.J., brother of the Lord Chief Justice.

As it was now getting late and hot, and we had seen all the chief objects of interest in Old Goa, we made our way back to Panjim. We first, however, sought to quench our thirst, and "bang went two annas" in the purchase of several young and tender cocoanuts. The tops being deftly sliced off, we drank the milk from its natural cup, and found it "grateful and comforting." This was the only refreshment available in Old Goa. We obtained it from some natives living in two or three poor huts. Except the few persons who attend to such churches as are still preserved in Goa, these natives are now the sole inhabitants of a city in which once lived 200,000 souls, and which was famous throughout the East for its splendour and prosperity. Its "cloud-capped towers and gorgeous palaces" have all vanished, and their sites are covered by rank jungle and feathery palm. Only the "solemn temples" are left as memorials and sepulchres of the past. Our readers may wonder how such utter ruin and desolation were brought about. The fall of Goa was as rapid as its rise. Both events may be said to have occurred within the hundred years which followed its conquest by Albuquerque in 1510. No earthquake ruined the city, no enemy, Moslem or Maratha, sacked or burned it. But a rapid decay of public and private morals was followed by loss of enterprise and of commerce, and the Portuguese possessions in the East fell an easy prey to the rising power of the Dutch. The unhealthiness of the site and deadly pestilences gave rise to schemes for building a new capital in another situation, Panjim and Marmagao being in turns selected. The old city was gradually abandoned, and its buildings, public and private, fell to ruin, their very materials being in many cases removed to Panjim, 7 miles nearer the sea. Old Goa, however, still retained some life, till the expulsion of the Jesuits by the Marquis of Pombal in 1759 dealt it a fatal blow. Its entire abandonment was completed by the expulsion of the religious orders in 1835. These had till then preserved most of the convents and churches from ruin.

Returning to Panjim, we stopped for a moment to look into the Church of S. Pedro, which contains a very fine carved pulpit supported by mermaids and some curious pictures, and then enquired for a famous crucifix which had once stood in the Palace of the Inquisition in Goa, and had been, as we read, removed to the Governor's Palace at Panjim. After some search, with the help of a courteous Adjutant, we discovered the crucifix in a niche of the sacristy of the chapel. It was formerly in one of the halls of the Inquisition, so elevated as almost to touch the ceiling. The tradition is that every person charged with witchcraft or any offence against the Catholic religion was placed before this crucifix, when of a sudden a thrill passed through him, he trembled from head to foot, and at last dropped senseless to the ground. The image of Christ on the Cross has indeed a ghastly appearance. It is about four feet in height, and is especially noticeable for its wide-staring glassy eyes. The cross itself must have been once much larger. What trembling limbs and terror-stricken faces may those eyes have looked upon ! In justice, however, to the Portuguese inquisitors of old it must be remembered that among all European nations heresy was once a civil as well as a religious offence.

We have said nothing of Panjim, or New Goa, because there is nothing remarkable in it. Though the harbour is one of the best on the West Coast of India, Panjim itself is but a third-rate port. Its appearance is a cross between Port Said and an Italian harbour. The chief productions of modern Goa appear to be salt, cocoanuts, plantains (which they call figo), pottery, and pigs, not to speak of ducks, lace, and sausages of a spicy and peculiar nature.

One of Shepherd's steamers from Bombay calls at Panjim every afternoon. Taking passage therein, we landed, after a pleasant voyage of less than an hour, at the jetty at Marmagao. A quiet day in the breezy travellers' bungalow would have been very enjoyable, but we started again for the Deccan by the 7-30 train the next morning, impelled by that sense of public duty which has taught us "to scorn delights and live laborious days."

We trust that this sketch of our trip may induce others to visit scenes of such interest. The feast of St. Francis Xavier is celebrated with great pomp in Old Goa on the 3rd of December each year. It is rumoured that the body of the Saint will be exposed this year. This would be an interesting occasion on which to visit the old city. Moreover, to all who have taken to the fashionable occupation of photography we recommend Old Goa as a place where beautiful scenes and "poems of the Camera" may be found in abundance.

SEVEN STARS.

FURIOUS RIDING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Under the above heading your correspondent "C. N." complains of furious riding along the Kennedy Seaface. A much greater cause for complaint, in my opinion, is the manner in which pedestrians of all sorts, notably Parsee children, are allowed to swarm over the ride, especially in the neighbourhood of the Marine Lines Station. And, I believe, many others have given up riding on the Seaface for years for this reason. I am, however, in the habit of walking there almost nightly, and although recently two mounted police sowars have been on duty, presumably to stop furious riding and to keep pedestrians off the ride, it is still not at all an uncommon sight to see a perambulator with a child in it being wheeled up the ride, not across it, or to see three or four ladies walking abreast following out the same tactics, and a number of Portuguese or half-caste boys seem to think that the ride is intended for them to play hockey on. I quite agree with your correspondent, however, that furious riding should be checked.

It is a wonder to me that those who are in the habit of riding on the Seaface have not written to you to complain, not only of the nuisance caused by pedestrians, but also of the disgraceful state in which the ride is kept. In many places it is simply a succession of holes filled up with loose sand, and the walk between Marine Lines and Church Gate Street is not much better.—Yours, &c.,

X. X.

DISTURBANCES IN ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Looking at the unfortunate disturbance which lately occurred at St. Peter's Church at Bandora and similar scenes which frequently occur on the occasion of Lent in particular, and bearing in mind the disgraceful rows in the Church of Gloria at Mazagon some few years ago on Holy Thursday, I think it would be well if the ecclesiastical authorities abolished all confraternities or at least put a stop to their processions, which seem to me to be perfectly unnecessary and only give occasion to rows and quarrels, and these are not confined to churches in Bombay, but also to churches at Goa. This year there have been great rows in the principal churches at Panjim and Ribandar, in consequence of a dispute among members for the insignias used at processions, and they terminated in blows and head-breaking in the very body of the church ! Now, sir, if such things will occur in Catholic countries and in the presence of the authorities, it is more likely to take place in Bombay, where processions are carried about in public streets, in which are generally found Mussulmans and other non-Catholic spectators, who sometimes forget themselves and either sneer or laugh at the ceremonies, thereby irritating the people and causing rows and disorders. As processions are not necessary to lead us to heaven, they might be very conveniently abolished.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

THE SURAT FIRE RELIEF FUND.

The following subscriptions was received into the Bank of Bombay yesterday, the 26th April 1889, on account of the above Fund.

H H Maharaj Adhiraj Shiwajeerao Holkar Bahadur, Maharaja of Indore.....	Rs. 3,000
Messrs Vurjeewandas and Nurotum Mahadowdas...	700
Bai Dosibai Sorabji Nagurwalla, on account of the late Sorabjee Nagurwalla	25
Bai Coovorbai Adurjee Nagurwalla, on account of the late Dhunbai Nagurwalla	5
Bai Nawazbai Bazonji, on account of the late Sherinbai Edulji Nagurwalla .....

remaining Rs 850 he passed a bond to Tambe. Correspondence followed, and on the whole there seems to be no reasonable doubt as to this transaction.

77. Why then did Kazi Abbas pass this bond to Tambe? The account given by Tambe himself is quite natural and reasonable. He was not likely to borrow Rs. 800 merely to accommodate Kazi Abbas with a loan. Apart from his connection with Mr. Crawford Kazi Abbas had no claim on Tambe. That Tambe was seeking the promotion for which he says he paid Rs. 900 appears from the statement even of Mr. Crawford himself. That he raised about the time of the alleged interview what for him was a large sum of money is clearly proved. Rajaram confirms the story of Tambe with some variations as the Commissioners point out, but not greater variations than usually occur amongst the statements of honest witnesses. Kazi Abbas' confirmation of the story cannot be deemed of much weight, but it is itself confirmed by the bond and the letters which cannot otherwise be accounted for. Dalikhan's testimony proves these documents, and Bhaskarbhai proves that he on the 14th October 1887 drew up the petition in which Tambe set forth his claims to promotion. The documents from 3Q down to KG have all the marks of genuineness, and they cannot be read without producing a conviction that Tambe's story is in its main particulars true.

78. It seems impossible to suppose that all these circumstances, consistent with Tambe's story and supporting it, should have been devised and arranged months before the suspension of Mr. Crawford, with an almost fiendish ingenuity and malignity and with an accurate provision of a contingency which at that time could not possibly be anticipated. Then, as the document J. B. shows, Mr. Crawford did write on the 17th November 1887 to the Collector of Satara to ask him to give Tambe an Awal-Karkunship. He might have been prompted by mere kindness, but that feeling would probably have operated, if at all, much sooner than a month after Tambe's interview. It would not generally induce a Commissioner to prompt a Collector to a breach of the standing orders of Government. Meanwhile it is clear that Tambe had parted with a large sum of money. He was anxious and importunate about the consideration for it, and the series of shuffling and procrastinating letters from Kazi Abbas are just what were to be expected under the circumstances described by Tambe. Kazi Abbas speaks of a deposit and uses other enigmatic terms, but what he says about expected vacancies and the certainty of Tambe's promotion makes the true nature of the transaction perfectly clear. In fact, the money must have been given either to Mr. Crawford directly or to Kazi Abbas. In the latter case Tambe would naturally have appealed at an early stage to Mr. Crawford, or insisted on having some assurance from him. He says he paid Mr. Crawford himself, and why should he lie? All the facts, allowing for the infirmity of human observation and memory, support his story and on a reasonable estimate of the whole case it seems impossible to acquit Mr. Crawford on this charge.

79. In the cases thus far discussed Mr. Crawford appears himself as the direct recipient of money, or as ordering it to be paid to his dependants. If the charges in these cases are proved, the proof of further delinquencies is in a manner rendered superfluous. There is, however, a large class of cases in which Mr. Crawford is not himself brought into immediate contact with the payers of money. Much in these cases depends on the precise relations subsisting between Mr. Crawford and his agents, Hanmantrao and Kazi Abbas. These relations have already been considered at some length. Now, after a close examination of the cases of Bapat, Thakar and Soman, it seems impossible to escape the conclusion that Hanmantrao was employed, or allowed to exercise himself, as an agent for procuring money in illicit ways. Whether the payments from aspirants to favour took the name of gifts or loans they were equally illegitimate. Should the evidence on these cases fail even to produce absolute conviction of the corrupt payments therein deposed to, yet it must produce a belief or inclination amounting almost to conviction of the employment of Hanmantrao in getting loans by devices hardly short of extortion. If then we consider in this light the cases in which Mr. Crawford's delinquency depends on his connection with Hanmantrao, the evidence in this latter class, corroborated as it is, seems to establish beyond all reasonable doubt the agency, the authorized activity, of Hanmantrao in exacting large sums of money in numerous instances. The Commissioners appear to have felt a difficulty in holding that such an agency was established. If the charges of direct corruption could be held absolutely groundless, or even highly improbable, there would indeed be a reason for saying that unconscientiousness and malevolence were so widely diffused in the Central Division that the evidence wholly failing in these cases to produce belief, it must fail to produce it in any case whatever. But on any such extreme conclusion as this, it seems impossible to refuse credit to the testimony and the reasoning on ordinary experience which prove that Hanmantrao was in fact Mr. Crawford's agent in the cases which rest on that fact, and if Hanmantrao was an agent of this kind, then the indications should not be contemned which show that Kazi Abbas, though on a less conspicuous scale was such an agent also. The case of Raghunath B. Tambe seems indeed to establish that Mr. Crawford himself corrupted certain proceedings initiated by Kazi Abbas, which would clearly constitute the relation of principal and agent between them. And if it is proved in that case in connection with the facts thus brought to light, the agency must in reason and justice be extended to the cognate transactions in which nothwithstanding a diversity of circumstances their essential relations were obviously the same.

80. Here an observation occurs very similar to one which has already been made more than once. If the numerous witnesses who depose to Mr. Crawford's corruption through Hanmantrao's agency have told falsehoods, how come they by accident all to fix on Hanmantrao as the agent? If there was a great and nefarious conspiracy, then the Inspector-General of Police must have been the centre of it. And in such case, the object being to strike at Mr. Crawford, why create difficulties by the interposition of Hanmantrao and Kazi Abbas? An ordinary degree of credit must in these as in other cases be given to human testimony and to the accumulation of independent proofs all tending to the same conclusion.

81. The Commissioners seem to have been of opinion (indeed the conclusion could not be avoided) that if once the agency of Hanmantrao and of Kazi Abbas were established, the instances brought forward of payments to them were quite enough to inculpate Mr. Crawford. The quotation from their report given at paragraph 23 above makes this clear. As the evidence viewed reasonably and on an aggregate does establish this agency, it is inevitable that, this having once been reached, that a condemnation of Mr. Crawford should follow. It does not seem necessary or desirable to go through all the cases of alleged corruption through Hanmantrao and Kazi Abbas. A selection of a few typical instances will answer every useful purpose, it being borne in mind that there are many others. If the evidence in these cases can be absolutely disbelieved there is no reason why it should be believed in the others. If it is credited as establishing even a strong probability, that probability must grow with each successive instance until such a conviction is arrived at as is possible and is sufficient ground for serious action in human affairs.

82. Chaubal's case shows how Hanmantrao's position could be and was used as a means of direct and unmerciful extortion. In August 1887 Chaubal saw Mr. Crawford and complained that in certain arrangements of the Mamlatdars had been made to revert to a lower position, while some of his juniors had been allowed to retain a higher one. Hanmantrao, who was present at the interview, told him immediately afterwards that in spite of the fair promises made by Mr. Crawford promotion would not be obtained without money. He did not pay and no promotion came. In January 1888 he saw Mr. Crawford, who then made him an acting Mamlatdar. In April 1888 this employment came to an end. It is plain from the statements of many of the witnesses that they particularly dread falling back from the position of Mamlatdar to that of Head Karkun, and this was exactly what Chaubal had to fear. He escaped the humiliation by taking leave, and then going to Mr. Crawford he obtained from him a promise of the first vacant mamlat. He was followed from the house by Hanmantrao, who threatened that in spite of the promise he should revert to his Karkunship unless he paid money Rs 2,500, and eventually Rs. 3,500 were demanded. To show his ability Hanmantrao went back to Mr Crawford's house and brought out a nomination of Chaubal to an acting mamlatdarship at Tasgaon. On the 28th May 1888 Chaubal was appointed *sub. pro-tem.* Mamlatdar of Erandol. At Poona he says he paid Rs. 500 to Hanmantrao. He had not, he says, agreed to pay except for a substantive appointment, yet he thought it prudent to show his appreciation even of an instalment of favour. Under further pressure from Hanmantrao he agreed to pay Rs. 1,000 more whenever he should obtain a substantive appointment as Mamlatdar.

There was no reason why Chaubal should fabricate this story. In it he does not directly criminate Mr. Crawford. He describes himself in an apparently truthful way as haggling with Hanmantrao as to the terms. His hesitation and delay, his reluctance to part with money, and his ultimate yielding to apparent necessity are traits not likely to have been invented.

83. Chaubal's story is corroborated by Atmaram Mainder, who saw him hand a bundle of notes to Hanmantrao. Atmaram is a non-official witness of respectable position, and nothing is said against his character. No reason is alleged why he should tell falsehoods in this case. What he witnessed was no doubt somewhat unlikely, but so are most of the material facts that support criminal convictions, and yet they are believed on human testimony. It would have been easy to invent a specious reason for Atmaram's being present and the case been one of conscious perjury and concoction. He was on very intimate terms with Hanmantrao and had lent him money. He was no volunteer, but a witness who for two months kept out of the way, and whose testimony in this and in Pradhan's case was obtained with difficulty. The reasons given by the Commissioners for disbelieving it seem to be particularly weak. The 15th June being a Sunday it was quite in accordance with common practice that no order should be written on that day dated as of the 14th. The alteration to the 19th was made to secure correspondence with the register date of issue of the order from the office (*see* Ex. II., Proc., Vol. II.) Pendse says he received the order before going to office, i. e. before office hours. The fact that Chaubal's grievance had been partly attributable to the Collector would not at all prevent Hanmantrao from using the whole series of events as a means of terrorizing Chaubal. That Chaubal holding out at first against payment except for a very substantial equivalent should have been subdued by circumstances and by pressure into paying a smaller sum for a smaller blessing was surely consistent with human nature. He changed his mind as men commonly do under the influence of ambition and disappointment and evil suggestion.

84. Hanmantrao as a lawyer on at Mr. Crawford's house, as an agent for raising money for Mr. Crawford from any one on any terms and without questions asked, allowed to be present and to put in his word in the conversations between Mr. Crawford and the Mamlatdars seeking favour or redress, was undisguisedly held out by his employer as a pander or to corruption. In allowing Hanmantrao to play such a part as Chaubal and other witnesses describe, Mr. Crawford was guilty of connivance at least at base and infamous practices. His experience was great, his knowledge of human nature and of native weaknesses far above the common. To suppose he stood innocent and unconscious amid the flood of corruption to which he himself had opened the gates, is to contradict the plainest suggestions of reason. Every high official in India who is known to be deeply in debt is supposed to desire loans, to be accessible to offers of accommodation, and to be ready to requite such a service with official favour. Mr. Crawford had in person accepted loans in a reckless and dishonouring if not in a criminal way. He had allowed and encouraged Hanmantrao's intervention in some of those transactions. In such a state of circumstances his allowing Hanmantrao to play the p. t described by Chaubal was an encouragement and confirmation of Chaubal's belief in Hanmantrao's agency, and made him, as he must have known, responsible for Hanmantrao's acts.

85. The case of Nagarkar illustrates, taking the most favourable view of it, the evils that must inevitably arise from the employment by an official in Mr. Crawford's position of a man like Hanmantrao. Setting aside for the moment any imputation of direct and open corruption on Mr Crawford's part, the known connection with him of Hanmantrao would necessarily create an impression that Hanmantrao had his ear. His notorious pecuniary difficulties would suggest the idea that loans of money would be acceptable; that too many questions would not be asked, and that in aiding the agent to fulfil his special function, favour would be gained with the principal. Nagarkar says that when he went, as he was very likely to do, to Hanmantrao in order to invoke his good offices in procuring an exchange of mamlat Hanmantrao suggested that the Commissioner (Mr. Crawford) was in difficulties and a loan or advance of Rs. 500 would be very acceptable. Nagarkar lent the money, not on any precise stipulation for a particular exchange, but on a general understanding that he would profit by it. In December the same thing occurred again. Hanmantrao asked for a further loan of Rs. 500 and received it. Nagarkar, being confirmed as a third-grade Mamlatdar, soon afterwards attributed his good fortune to his liberality in lending money.

86. There seems to be nothing improbable in Nagarkar's story. It is quite free from exaggeration and the too precise specification to be expected in a fabricated tale. Granting for the moment that Mr. Crawford was not even aware of the particular transaction, yet it is certain that under the circumstances such transactions must occur, and Mr. Crawford having done and allowed what he did cannot be acquitted of wilfully shutting his eyes to extortion and to indirect, if not direct, corruption on his own part.

87. Another illustration is afforded by the case of Kacheshwar Chincholikar. This was a "senior man of good antecedents." He had no reason for antipathy or resentment against Mr. Crawford who, on the hypothesis of no moneys having passed, had treated him with great kindness and consideration. It is utterly unlikely that he should have come forward with a fabricated story: equally unlikely that a fabricated story prompted by a base motive should have stopped short at the point to which the statement of the witness in this instance is limited. He wished to avoid Peint—to avoid going there, and to get removed as soon as possible when actually sent there. He provided himself with drafts for money before he approached Hanmantrao, and his prevision was justified by a demand for Rs.2,000, eventually reduced to Rs. 1,500, which sum he actually paid. It is obvious that this witness was moved by alarm for his own health and that of his family. The notorious relations between Mr. Crawford and Hanmantrao served as a positive invitation to give money to the latter in order to obtain an advantage or escape a hardship. It was inevitable that corruption of the kind described should result, and for such corruption Mr. Crawford must be held responsible.

88. Yashwant Ballal Tambe's is from this point of view a similar case. But it is one in which we see mere acquiescent connivance verging into active complicity. It is evident from the facts detailed in evidence and dwelt on by the Commissioners, that Tambe was subjected to many transfers. On one of these occasions after drawing pay in a grade higher than his own he was forced to refund the excess for August, September, and October 1887. His reversion from the third to the fourth grade of Mamlatdars is very naturally accounted for, but it was very natural, too, that he should feel it as a hardship, seeing that some of his juniors were retained temporarily in the higher grade. Native officers, like other human beings, are apt to feel that in the inevitable official changes, they are used more harshly than their fellows. Tambe noticed that where there was what is called a permanent vacancy he was only appointed "to do duty" instead of being given the acting appointment. He saw Mr. Crawford in March 1888, who on being reminded of Tambe's merits as a reason for his not being slighted, merely answered "There will be some addition to-morrow." He says he then put himself into communication with Deshmukh and sent him Rs. 500, which Deshmukh says he paid at Tambe's desire to Hanmantrao. It is clear that Tambe drew out Rs. 420 from the savings bank just at this time and that he procured a currency note for Rs. 500. He must have had some purpose in view. No other than the one he asserts is suggested. Setting aside Deshmukh's corroboration as in itself but slight value, there seems to be a reason why when Hanmantrao's position was notorious Tambe should send money to him. There is no apparent reason why he should invent a wholly false tale merely to injure Mr. Crawford. The fact that he replaced in August the Rs. 420 which he had withdrawn from the savings bank in April shows that he was anxious to keep his money invested there, and would not therefore withdraw it without good cause. If he sent money for Hanmantrao it is morally certain that Deshmukh paid it to Hanmantrao. For the opportunity thus given Mr. Crawford was responsible, whether in fact he directly benefited himself by the money or not.

89. If we turn now from the cases resting on the agency of Hanmantrao to those wherein Kazi Abbas is alleged to have been the agent, the results appear on the whole more doubtful. One of these cases has already been considered at length, that of Raghunath Ganesh Tambe, and there seems to be good ground for conviction in that instance. If so, then it needs little more to prove Kazi Abbas' general license to forage for Mr. Crawford's benefit wherever anything could be picked up. But the particular facts of the cases in which Kazi Abbas was concerned appear to be involved in some degree of uncertainty, owing probably to the machinations of Kazi Abbas himself. This will appear from an examination of the cases of Phadke and of the Patils Daji and Govind. They display the difficulties which almost necessarily arise in such inquiries as the present, and unless a firm grasp should be kept of the general drift of the evidence, there might even ensue a feeling of painful hesitation in accepting any general conclusion. Yet in these very cases, as it happens, the malign activity of Kazi Abbas is clearly demonstrated, and in circumstances which gave the persons concerned reason to suppose, and in fact made them believe, he was an agent authorized by Mr. Crawford to receive and exact money on his behalf.

90. The Commissioners in discrediting the story of Rs. 500 being procured for Lakshman Chintaman Phadke, rely much, and not quite unreasonably, on certain discrepancies in the different accounts of the manner in which a note was obtained from Haji Hasan Umar. What appears is that Phadke asked an acquaintance, Jodhraj, to lend him Rs. 500. Jodhraj happened not to have cash available, but he went to one Layakram, and as he, too, was short of ready money they went to Umar's shop. Jodhraj and Umar were not acquainted. Jodhraj did not even know Umar's name, but Layakram and Umar were acquaintances, and at Layakram's instance Umar produced a note for Rs. 1,000, which Layakram exchanged in the bazar. Rs. 550 he gave to Umar, and Rs. 450 he gave to Jodhraj, who adding to it Rs. 50 of his own handed Rs 500 to Phadke. The Rs. 450 were repaid to Umar after a few days.

Now, Jodhraj, looking at the matter from his point of view, naturally says: "I obtained the note of Rs. 1,000 from the Musalman (Umar)." Layakram says he asked Umar to lend the money. This Umar would of course not do to a stranger, as Jodhraj was to him, but advancing the money on Layakram's credit he desired him with the Rs. 450. In his evidence he says he gave the Rs. 1,000 to Layakran on Rs. 550 being brought by him with Jodhraj as his companion. Now, it is obvious that if Layakram had had Rs. 550 in hand there would have been no need to resort to Umar. The Rs. 550 was obtained, no doubt, in the way described by Jodhraj, and Umar's memory failed somewhat as to the details and the sequence of events. But there seems to be absolutely nothing in this to throw suspicion on the central transaction, attested as that is by the entries in Umar's books. The accounts given by Jodhraj, Layakram and Usman, those of non-official and somewhat indifferent or perhaps reluctant witnesses, are just such as were to be expected concerning a real transaction.

91. The account given by Bhau Mashrif is somewhat hard to reconcile with Jodhraj's. He says he went with Jodhraj to a Marwadi's (Layakram's) and waited there until Jodhraj came away with the money. He does not seem to have noticed the exit and return of Layakram with Jodhraj when they went to Usman Umar's. He, however, would not be very likely to accompany them and he might not recollect their going and coming. His correctness of observation and memory are touched by this error, but not necessarily his good faith. As a suborned witness supporting an elaborate scheme of perjury he would certainly not have failed on an obvious point. Nor on the same supposition would the apparent discrepancies in the accounts of the other three witnesses have existed. A merely pretended loan of Rs. 500 could have been accounted for and backed up in a far simpler way by two astute moneylenders and by a man like Phadke accustomed to magisterial inquiries and the devices which such inquiries disclose. Suppose we had only Jodhraj's word for the transaction, what reason would there be to doubt it, and his testimony to this collateral matter annulled by the drowsiness or inattention of Bhau Masbrif? What Phadke did with the money when he had got it, depends on different evidence.

92. The statements of Phadke and of Kazi Abbas differ as to the mode in which the Rs. 500 was paid by the former. Phadke says he handed the money to Kazi Abbas, who took it into Mr. Crawford's house, whence Kazi Abbas soon afterwards came out to call Phadke to an interview with Mr. Crawford. Kazi Abbas says he saw Phadke hand a packet to Mr. Crawford at the close of their interview. He does not admit that he himself received the money. The cause of this discrepancy may be easily conjectured, bearing in mind Hanmantrao's prosecution and punishment, but Abbas being discredited the case has to rest as to its principal evidence on the testimony of Phadke, who says only that he paid Abbas. He does not say that the payment was mentioned or even alluded to in the conversation between him and Mr. Crawford.

Unless, then, Kazi Abbas could on other evidence be deemed to have been held out as an agent by Mr. Crawford, or his sole inviting corruption had been manifestly connived at by Mr. Crawford, it does not seem that Mr. Crawford could on the testimony recorded be held responsible in this instance. Kazi Abbas was employed by Mr. Crawford, no doubt, but, so far as appears in the evidence in this case, in a less ostentatious and corrupting manner than Hanmantrao's. Mr. Crawford could not be so sure as in Hanmantrao's case that Kazi Abbas' position would be criminally abused. Raghunath Tambe's case establishes Kazi's agency.

93. As to the payment of the Rs. 1,500 in July, there is a discrepancy between Kazi Abbas' account of the circumstances of the payment and that given by Phadke and Bhau Mashrif, similar to that which occurs in the evidence of the earlier transaction. It is to be accounted for in the same way. Kazi Abbas shrunk from admitting that he had received the money into his own hands. Phadke and Bhau Mashrif both say it was paid in this way. There was no reference to the payment in Phadke's conversation with Mr. Crawford, but then he saw Kazi Abbas hand over the packet of notes for Rs. 1,500 at the close of the interview. If this stroy be true it convicts Mr. Crawford of the direct acceptance of a bribe. Phadke was a man of previously good character. His overzeal in going to the verge even of oppression when he prevented village officers from drawing their emoluments until a particular work was done, affords no indication of a basement likely to take the form of perjury and false imputation of a criminal offence. It cannot on the evidence as it stands be said that the charges against Mr. Crawford in Phadke's case are established beyond reasonable doubt, but the probabilities in favour of the truth of the charges are so much greater than those against it that the case must on the whole weigh heavily against Mr. Crawford's character.

94. The case of Daji and Govind Patil is one of singular character, resting chiefly on their own oral statements. They say that having claims on a Patil's watan at Valva in the Satara District, they visited Poona and put themselves into communication with Kazi Abbas. He, on their subsequent visit to Poona in June 1888, took them to Mr. Crawford, who told them to do what Kazi Abbas should direct. It was then agreed between Kazi Abbas and the Patils that Daji and Govind should each pay Rs. 500 to Mr. Crawford and Rs. 100 to Kazi Abbas. They were afterwards taken to Mr. Crawford's house, where Daji paid Rs. 400. Daji laid down a bag containing Rs. 400 in silver. Govind laid down Rs. 100 in silver and gave Rs. 300 in notes into the hand of Kazi Abbas. Mr. Crawford was suspended in the following month, and nothing had in the meantime been done upon the petitions and representations of Daji and Govind.

95. Of this case the Commissioners say: "We do not think it necessary to analyse this evidence at length. The contradictions and improbabilities appear out on the face of it deprive it of any title to credibility." There are some improbabilities, as for instance, Daji and Govind, having agreed to pay Rs. 500 each to Mr. Crawford, should have paid in fact but Rs. 400 and, having agreed to pay Kazi Abbas Rs. 100 each, should have paid but Rs. 50 each. It may even be considered improbable that Mr. Crawford should have allowed the money to be handed to him in so open and ostentatious a way. This last improbability, however, is greatly diminished if only some of the other accusations are true. Shame dies away very rapidly in the indulgence of evil courses. Mr. Crawford's circumstances in June 1888 were so desperate that he may be supposed to have been glad to get any sum of money whatever, and until the Patil watan had been finally disposed of, he was master of the situation and could insist on payment of the odd Rs. 100. So could Kazi Abbas insist on payment of the Rs. 50 promised to him.

96. There are some discrepancies in the accounts given by the witnesses of the details of their visits to Mr Crawford. Daji and Govind say that on the last occasion, Dada Jadhav and Babaji Makdum accompanied them and the Kazi in the carriage to Mr. Crawford's house, and there remained outside in the carriage while the others went in. This is confirmed by Dada Jadhav and Babaji Makdum, but Kazi Abbas does not remember that any one accompanied him and the Patils.

Again, Daji and Kazi Abbas say that Daji laid down a bag containing Rs. 400, while Govind after describing how he himself poured out Rs. 100 says that Daji also poured out the Rs. 400. He adds, however, in agreement with Daji and Abbas that the latter stayed behind and brought away the bag. This was not likely to have occurred if Daji had really poured out the contents of his bag. He would then naturally have kept the bag.

Such discrepancies as these weaken the case against Mr. Crawford to a sensible extent, but the observation is once common that they might readily arise from defective observation or forgetfulness, and are not likely to occur in the statements of conspirators leagued to ruin Mr. Crawford. No motive for such a league amongst the five witnesses can be conceived, supposing Mr. Crawford to have been absolutely innocent. The letters JL, JM, make it perfectly clear, unless they too were fabricated in anticipation of the inquiry, that a balance remained due by Daji and Govind, for which Kazi Abbas pressed on the ground that the business was not one in which credit transactions (*len dhen*) were allowable. This agrees entirely with the statements of Daji and Govind. It being clear, as the Commissioners say, that they paid money to some one, why should they gratuitously implicate Mr. Crawford instead of Kazi Abbas alone, supposing Mr. Crawford were in fact blameless?

When we consider, however, that the Patils Daji and Govind, who would naturally be much impressed by Mr. Crawford's personal appearance, entirely misdescribes it before the Commission, it is impossible to say that this case is proved. The point last adverted to, though almost conclusive against a preconcerted and elaborate scheme of subornation in which a study of Mr. Crawford's person would have been a material part, yet shows the deponents to have been either so stupid or so reckless that their statements cannot safely be relied on. It seems quite possible that they have sought to directly implicate Mr. Crawford at the instigation of Kazi Abbas, who thus hoped to escape personal responsibility.

97. If the conclusions suggested by an examination of the evidence in the several cases that have been discussed be reconsidered in the light afforded by a comparson of each with all, they are strengthened almost to demonstration. Defective observation and memory, want of intelligence, pique, or even senseless spite, might in individual instances have given rise to erroneous or wilfully false statements. That errors and falsehoods should thus coincide in strong indications of inconsistency and universally self-consistent: error must almost necessarily become apparent when placed in contrast with a great variety of real facts. The test seems unhappily to be fully satisfied in the case of the present inquiry. None of the usual sanctions were wanting to guard the inculpated officer against false statements. Facts undeniable and which could not conceivably have been arranged beforehand, yielded on scrutiny much to confirm, nothing to contradict, the statements of the principal witnesses. There is no counter-testimony of any weight bearing on any material issue in the inquiry. The charges must be deemed proved against Mr. Crawford in all those instances in which such a result has been arrived at in the foregoing discussion of the individual cases. The consequences must be his removal from office. His retention as a member of HerMajesty's Covenanted Civil service is a question for disposal by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council.

98. It must be regarded as a misfortune that the Commissioners should on the principal points placed before them for investigation have arrived at opinions which appear to be erroneous. Their concurrence in what appears the right decision would have afforded a moral support to Government, which would be of inestimable value in a case like the present. Of this support Government is deprived, but it is not therefore freed from the obligation of dealing with the accusations and the evidence according to its own judgment. For the exercise of this judgment the Commissioners have, in their proceedings, collected the most valuable materials—materials on which a decision may be founded with as much confidence as it is right to feel in any process of ordinary human thought. The different views taken by the Commissioners are in a measure accounted for by the defect of their method and standard as already indicated. They seem to have laboured under additional difficulties through their ignorance of the administrative system of Bombay, and their unacquaintance with the type of character common to most of the principal witnesses. Nervous, acute, and almost preternaturally apprehensive of danger and disgrace, the official Brahman of this Presidency, though a first-rate public servant, usually makes a bad witness. His hesitation and apparent fencing with questions arise from a morbid prevision of traps and snares: they are frequently taken for indications of bad faith, and create an evil impression on those whose liberality has not been enlarged by experience. Of errors arising from this source the report bears traces which it would be ungracious to dwell upon, but which must prevent its having the weight through the personal authority of the Commissioners which would otherwise be due to it. So it has been treated in the foregoing observations, as a clear and able, but too narrow and technical a treatment of its subject, as suggestive and valuable in its particulars indicated, but by no means sufficiently grounded in its definitive conclusions. These seem to rest indeed on principles, the general adoption of which would make convictions in the case of great official delinquents, if not of all delinquents, almost hopeless, and must, if only on that account, be rejected as a basis for action on the part of Government. A clearer and fuller light, being attainable, must be made use of, and in these observations recourse has been had to it.

99. A general review of the evidence in this case brings out with startling clearness how a single perverse influence can clog and vitiate the whole working of the administration throughout a considerable part of the Presidency. The peculiar character of the Brahman officials, astute, timid, ambitious and yet unenterprising, appears to have allied itself with the energetic and dominating personality of the Commissioner, in the establishment of an almost universal moral collapse in which rage and a high sense of honour having been stifled, corruption was accepted as a factor of the system, as an ordinary and necessary incident of every-day official life. Such "open secrets" are known to have existed in India before and sometimes with calamitous consequences. On the present occasion a dumb helplessness seems to have pervaded the official class. A sense of the inevitable necessity of buying favours caused many to come forward with money who were quite free from corrupt inclinations. There ought to have been protests, resistance, denunciations; but the system having once grown up—possibly out of a comparatively innocent practice of taking small temporary loans—individuals felt themselves powerless in presence of it and tried to profit by it so far as they could. There is thus no more than a shade of moral distinction between those who offered to pay and those who consented to pay. Both classes alike act of under a sense of necessity and compulsion, a stalsed paralysis of public spirit, discreditable in a high degree to the class, but greatly palliating the weakness of individuals. With this state of feeling, Government had to deal, as doubt grew to suspicion, and suspicion to belief of the wide-spread mischief that prevailed. The same type of native character which had favoured the growth of the evil, made it most difficult to procure the definite evidence of specific cases of misconduct on which alone the Government could safely act. Corruption is in its nature a secret offence. Both parties are interested in concealing it. When it takes on the form of extortion by a powerful man, submitted to reluctantly by a mass of weak men, it is of infinite importance that the great and audacious offender should be reached, as from him a demoralizing influence continually radiates throughout the whole system, of which he is the centre. The subordinates who yield through mere weakness will reform and perhaps grow robust under happier influences. They may be essentially honest and well-meaning, although taking too readily the colour and temperature of the medium in which they are immersed. The Bombay Government took the right view of the character of the native officials who had been for given money, as it was alleged, to Mr. Crawford. Without their evidence it would be impossible to arrive at the truth, and they were in many instances offered an indemnity on condition of a full disclosure. The Commissioners have thought that this indemnity weakened their testimony, and they have in many instances arrived at conclusions which imply a preference of Mr. Crawford's denial to that testimony. It would be wrong to infer the falsehood of the witnesses from this. Some preference of evidence is almost inevitable in every contested case, and here there does not seem to be any good ground for concluding that the witnesses have forfeited their indemnity by wilful falsehood or concealment. In particular instances which may require a more exact inquiry there may have been a failure in frankness, but the evidence appears generally to have been perfectly sincere. Some suspected remarkable, with indisputable material facts. The pledges of the Government to these witnesses must therefore be scrupulously fulfilled. There will be no danger to the public welfare arising from this course: there would be infinite danger and disgrace in any other. Public morality is, in fact, under a great obligation to these men, who, in the face of obloquy, personal danger and humiliation have aided in unveiling a nefarious and destructive system of corruption. That they are affected with the inherent frailties of the native character is undeniable. So, too, would be any native officials by whom it would be possible to replace them, and we cannot govern India without Indian agency. That they have been peculiarly depraved or unconscientious, is on the whole almost the opposite of the truth. There is no ground, therefore, of justice or policy on which they should be made to suffer for the service they have rendered. They have learned much from experience, and there is every reason for maintaining them in the positions they occupy.

100. The thanks of Government are due to Mr. Ommaney, C.S., the Inspector-General of Police, to Mr. Baines, C.S., Mr. Kennedy, and the junior officers who worked under them, for the zeal, assiduity and intelligence with which they discharged the repulsive duties imposed on them in preparing the materials for this inquiry.

RAYMOND WEST.

PHOTOGRAPHING AND BAGGING A BISON.

"P. E. W." writes to the *Madras Mail*:—

I had long wished to get a photograph of a live bison in his haunts in the jungle, or when out grazing about the sholah edge. I never got a chance, however, until the other day when I chanced to be going round some out-of-the-way clearings at a high elevation. A friend who accompanied me took a gun to shoot blue hill jay, some No. 6 shot, and two shell cartridges, the latter in case a tiger, that had lately been seen prowling about the district and killing sambur and pigs, made his appearance. An old friend of a dog was also one of the party. When going through a bit of jungle where an old solitary bison had been seen, the dog gave tongue, and was off after what turned out to be the bison. As we were unable to follow we went on, and as we were going up a hill side off went a heavy beast, only ten feet from us! The dog flew after it, and we followed as best we could. The bison shortly stood to bay, his head to the dog. He was a mighty old black bull. Off went both barrels and off went the bull too; but he quickly turned, and faced the dog again, and made desperate charges. Seeing he was not badly wounded, away I started to get more ball cartridges, and only later on did I find that I had fired No. 6 shot into the bull. When I returned there the gallant beast still fought: so, creeping up to him, I fired a shell into him, and also another as he turned to see who dared to intrude. He did not seem to mind particularly, but attacked the faithful old dog; so, finding I did not think of bolting, the long thought of photograph was recollected, and away I started to get the photographic kit together, and was back again in no time, if not sooner. The old bull had moved away, but the dog soon found him, and then began a fight that I shall never forget. The grand old veteran of many a fight, scarred and wounded, and mad with rage, was simply played with by his small foe. I set up my camera at 40 feet from the combatants, while my friend stood by me with a heavy rifle to back me up if in danger. Taking advantage of an opportunity as the bull advanced towards us I uncapped the lens, and took my first photograph, and possibly the first ever taken of a grand old solitary Indian bison bull standing at bay, waiting for a chance to charge, being only prevented from doing so by the dog. I then crept up with a rifle and a Ward's 1½ inch plate camera, took a small photo of his head as he again faced me, and then put him out of his agony. So ended a grand piece of sport, the successful accomplishment, I hope, of my desire, and the life of this mighty wanderer of the jungles and mountains. He was very old, bore marks of many a fight, and carried a No. 4 spherical ball in the skin of his near side. The photograph, which I developed as soon as I put back to my bungalow, turned out, I am glad to say, successfully."

MILITARY NEWS.

It is laid down in Army Regulations that Indian officers while studying at the Staff College shall be on exactly the same footing as officers of the British Army. Nevertheless, the pay they receive is only the English furlough pay of their rank, which is less than British pay for all grades below that of major. His attention having been called to this difference, the Secretary of State for India decided on the 26th ultimo that all officers of the Indian Army while at the Staff College shall receive an allowance of £20 a year in addition to the English furlough pay of their rank. The increase takes effect from the date of the decision in Council, namely, 26th March 1889.

The Bombay Presidency assault-at-arms will take place at Poona on the 23rd and 24th of August. The prizes offered are good, and should attract competitors. Among those offered the following are noticeable:—For the best man-at-arms in the British Army the Commander-in-Chief gives a sword and the Committee of the Royal Military Tournament, London, a bronze medal. This Committee also give two of their bronze medals for competition by the Native Army, and one other for the bayonet *vs.* bayonet competition by British soldiers. Major W. W. James, Inspector of Gymnasia, gives a cup, open to British officers, for foils, and General Solly-Flood gives a cup to British Infantry officers for sword practice. A purse of Rs. 100 is offered for the best company of 60 men at the bayonet exercise; and Colonel Propert, Poona Volunteers, gives a prize of Rs. 100 for the best runner in the Bombay Army, European or native.

The Rev. Dr. Wace, Principal of King's College, London, according to a home paper, is one of the ablest of the younger race of theologians. Born fifty-three years ago, he is in the full flow of his intellectual strength. Not the least interesting part of his later work is his agnostic controversy with Professor Huxley, which shows no sign of abatement. Professor Huxley (who has been scolding the Bishop of Peterborough for using such a "hideous" barbarism as "scientist") is scarcely the man to allow Dr. Wace the last word; for the Bishop's "scientist," having gone to live in the country, and finding the fresh air profitable to his mental biceps, is apparently in better controversial trim than he has been for years. As for the Professor's reverend antagonist, Dr. Wace has had an unusually rapid and successful career. For a couple of years, ending 1872, he lectured to the fashionable audience of Grosvenor Chapel, South Audley-street. Then he became chaplain to the Benchers of Lincoln's-inn, and subsequently, preacher. His later work was, or ought to have been a preparation for the controversy which he is carrying on with Professor Huxley; for he became Boyle lecturer on Christianity and Boumpton lecturer, and a Professor of Ecclesiastical history. Nearly six years ago he was selected for the honourable and responsible post of Principal of King's College, London.

Sarah Bernhardt is reposing herself after the fatigues of her theatrical tour by rehearsing "Lena"—as M. Berton has named his adaptation of "As in a Looking-glass" for the Varietes. Sarah declares that she had no other reason for striking out some of her Italian engagements than a desire to be back with her son and her daughter-in-law, who are expecting an event of domestic moment. M. Damala's health is improving, she affirms, notwithstanding all that has been said to the contrary. He has no "organic malady," it appears, but his case is, none the less, sufficiently serious, his troubles proceeding from an abuse of (of course) morphine. He is, however, making a heroic effort to triumph over the craving, and Sarah feels confident that he will soon regain his normal health and strength.

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"THE GIRLS I LEFT BEHIND ME."

In another column our lady correspondent, draws attention to an article in the *Echo*, which, under the above heading, points out the pre-eminence of girls in England over those in Bombay, Smyrna, and every other land. The text of the article is given below:—

It is always pleasant to return home and salute once more the friends of bye-gone days. Duties—not altogether unconnected with the administration of justice in a distant colony of the Empire—took me suddenly away from England for the second time in about eight months, and I could only keep in touch with the readers of the *Echo* by means of the post which brought me by each mail its welcome sheet, with its scores of letters, questions, answers, suggestions, and experiences. But the good steamship Warra having safely landed me at Southampton a few days ago I am enabled once more to chat about my experiences and the thoughts which press upon me as I stroll "About Town."

And the first of these heads this column. What beautiful girls are those whom the weary traveller sees when he strikes his native shore! I have seen the Greeks about whose "glorious black eyes" Byron so thrillingly wrote, and the Hindoos, with heavy gold rings in their noses, Siamese beauties chewing areca nut, and wrapped only in modesty and a silk shawl, Chinese fairies on little feet, French demoiselles in all the glory of fashion, American heiresses gorgeous in diamonds, and Canadian belles upon snow shoes; but though I have wandered over the greatest part of the round globe, nowhere have

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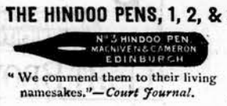

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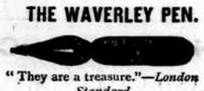

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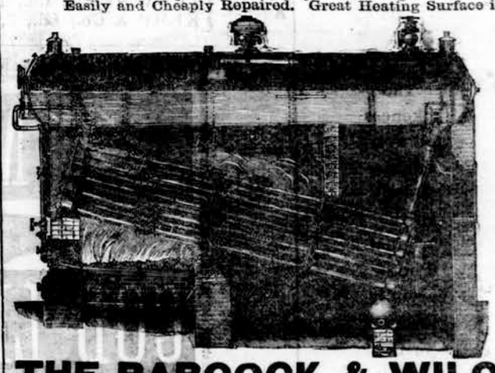

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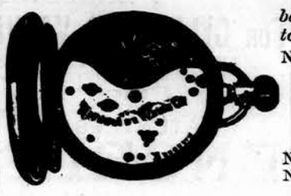

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Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be

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For females of all ages these Pills are invaluable, as a few doses of them carry off all humours, and bring about all that is required. No female should be without them. There is no medicine to be found equal to Beecham's Pills for removing any obstruction or irregularity of the system. If taken according to the directions given with each box, they will soon restore females of all ages to sound and robust health. This has been proved by thousands who have tried them, and found the benefits which are ensured by their use.

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As a remedy for Coughs in general, Asthma, Bronchial Affections, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, Tightness and Oppression of the Chest, Wheezing, &c., these Pills stand unrivalled. They are the best ever offered to the public, and will speedily remove that sense of oppression and difficulty of breathing which nightly deprive the patient of rest. Let any person give Beecham's Cough Pills a trial, and the most violent Cough will in a short time be removed.

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